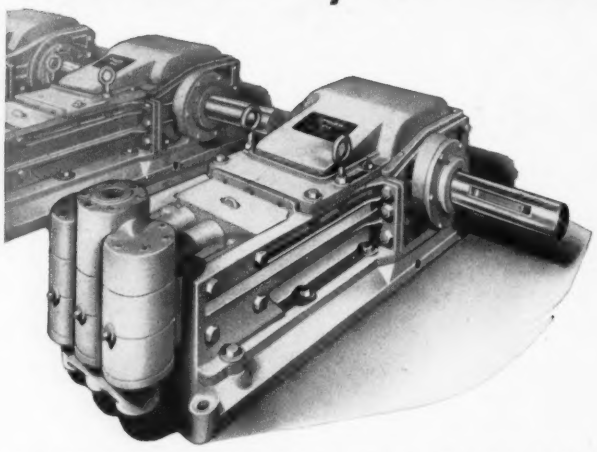
# PRESS

53rd YEAR

## LUMMUS *Speedex* HYDRAULIC PUMP



It is new. It has capacity enough for two or three rams. Completely enclosed, self-lubricated. Roller bearing crank-shaft. Insert type connecting rod bearings. Permanent type packing. Engineered for long, trouble-free service. A truly modern pump. Write for Bulletin #642 which has all the details.

# LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.

*Lummus is doing more to put gins on a better paying basis.*

Dallas, Texas Columbus, Georgia Memphis, Tennessee

## 120 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN

- Pioneering
- Developing
- Improving
- Maintaining

## Every Type Equipment Used by the Cotton Ginning Industry

Whatever your requirements, you'll find the best of its kind in Continental's complete line. Our engineers are at your service to assist you with your ginning problems.

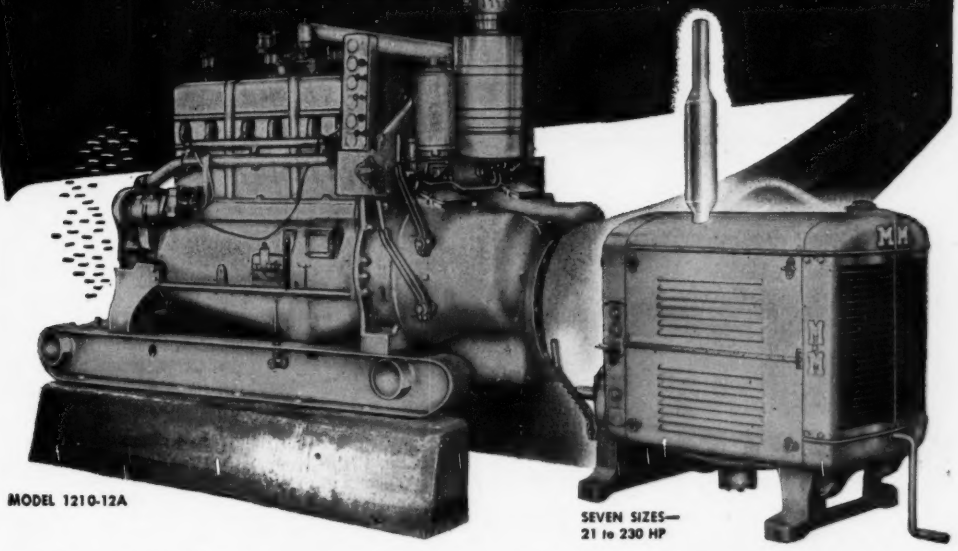
## CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA


Entered as second-class matter February 4, 1905, at the Post Office at Dallas, Texas, Under Act of Congress of March 3, 1897

MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE
MODERN MACHINERY

# THE ECONOMY POWER INSTALLATION



MODEL 1210-12A

SEVEN SIZES—
21 to 230 HP

## *with* ORIGINAL TWIN CITY HEAVY-DUTY DEPENDABILITY

Investigate the dependable 12 cylinder power of the MM 1210-12A. You will find in it the same quality that won for the Twin City Cotton Gin engines a 30-year reputation for long life . . . exceptional fuel savings . . . and low cost per h.p.!

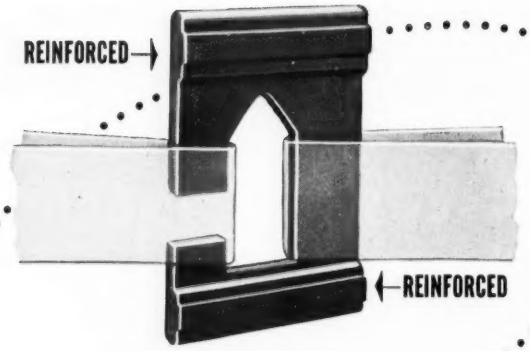
MM power offers *important savings* on gin installations and operation. Built-in gear reduction provides proper speed for direct drive to gin shaft that saves power and fuel and eliminates buying of counter shafts, bearings, idlers, pulleys and belts. Front power take-off is available for direct drive to provide opposite rotation or auxiliary drive. Auxiliary water pumps are supplied for cooling tower operation. Cooling towers are easily built at low cost of standard material that can be bought locally. Layout drawings and bill of material are furnished when required. Natural gas or LP gas fuel systems, engineered for best power and economy, are optional.

*You are interested in low cost power!* Consider all these savings plus MM exclusive low-cost maintenance features.

A CARLOAD OF 1210-12A UNITS LEAVING THE MM ENGINE PLANT FOR TEXAS GIN INSTALLATIONS.

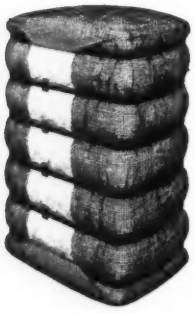
*WRITE FOR FOLDER*

MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE
MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA




# Reinforced!

## DIXISTEEL BUCKLES are now better than ever!



**DIXISTEEL COTTON TIES**

Standard bundles weigh approximately 45 pounds and contain 30 ties—each 15/16 inches by approximately 19½ gauge, 11½ feet long. Thirty buckles attached to each bundle. Sixty-pound ties also are made. Both weights available without buckles. Buckles shipped in kegs or carload bulk lots.

GINNERS who want a buckle that can stand up under the terrific pressure of modern presses—even when dry, spongy cotton is baled—will welcome the new, reinforced DIXISTEEL Buckle.

A heavier bead, top and bottom, prevents the buckle from snapping at the eye.

And these new DIXISTEEL Buckles seat firmly, are easy to thread, won't slide or cut the tie.

DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties are tough, too—made from our own special-analysis steel to assure uniform strength, quality, durability and finish. No dangerous, sharp edges, either!

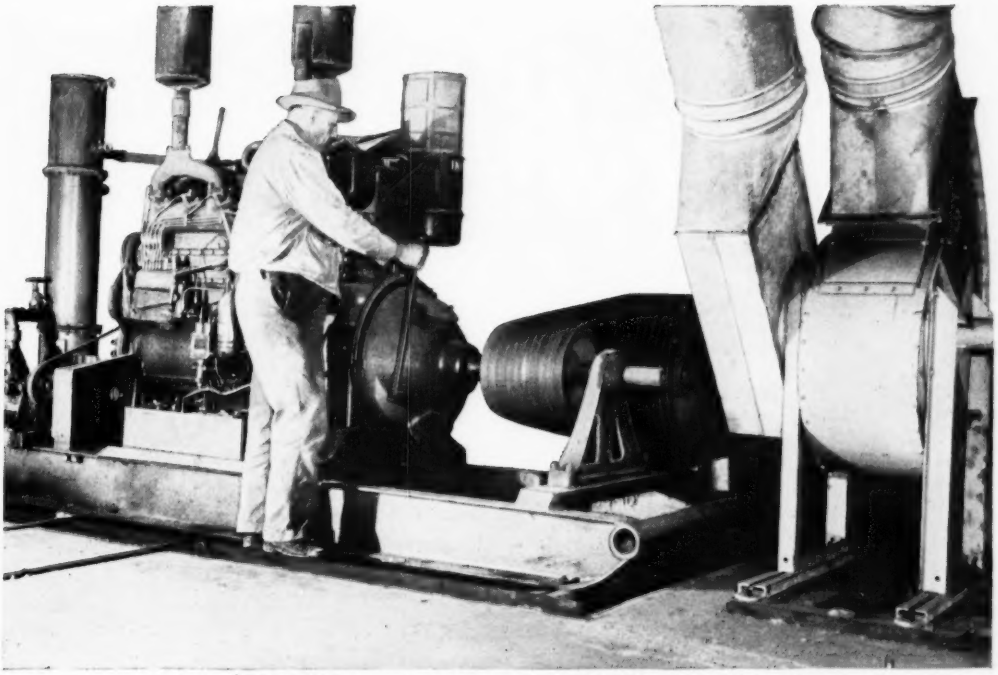
Order your supply of DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties and Buckles without delay.

*made only by the*

DIXISTEEL TRADE MARK COTTON TIES AND BUCKLES

**Atlantic Steel Company**

ATLANTA, GEORGIA



**POWER BEHIND THE GIN.** Gin Superintendent Givens looks over his reliable International UD-24 which helped process 3800 bales this year.

# "Start it and Forget it"

## —says W. D. Givens about his International UD-24

Superintendent W. D. Givens, of the Camilla Gin Company, Camilla, Georgia, is a man who has no power worries. He has a 191 h.p. International UD-24 diesel engine powering his 4-stand, 80-saw gin. Here's what he says about it:

*"The UD-24 engine does a nice job. We don't lack for power. You can just start the engine and forget it. We like it."*

Learn more about International power's reliable performance from your International Industrial Distributor or Power Unit Dealer today. You'll like it, too!

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY**
**CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS**

**INTERNATIONAL** INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER **POWER THAT PAYS**

Specify

THE VERTICAL SCREW ELEVATOR WITH A REPUTATION

GENUINE SOUTHWESTERN

Rotor Lift

Reputation must be earned. It cannot be had by claiming, be purchased or hurried into being. Only the years can confer it— years of consistent, dependable performance. Rotor Lift's reputation has been twenty-seven years in the making.

Write today- FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND DETAILS

Southwestern Supply and Machine Works

Rotor Lift

BEST AND FOREMOST SINCE 1925

P. O. BOX 1217

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA



THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

# PRESS

53rd Year

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

**Volume 53** **June 7, 1952** **Number 12**

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## Official Magazine of:

National Cottonseed Products Association
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Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association
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## The Cover

**WE CAN HARDLY take our eyes away from those fishy-looking lily pads long enough to contemplate the fish on the boy's line. There's a lesson here the boy wouldn't understand, or think much about if he did. It is simply that many a wise adult male, should he chance upon such a spot, would spend up to $10 a pound just for the privilege of trying to lure a bass out of those pads. The boy, of course, having no knowledge of flies and plugs and all the other "inexpensive" gear needed to go fishin', is perfectly satisfied with his modest catch. And who, we ask, of those who fish, can say he hasn't done worse on many a trip?**

**Photo by A. Devaney**

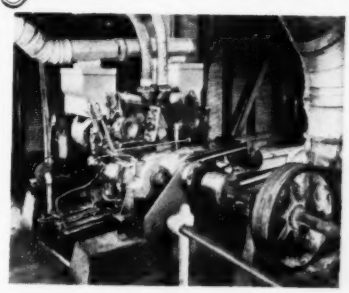
A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

GM Diesel
Case History No. 5012-18

**USER:** Elvington Ginnery, Fork, S. C.

**INSTALLATION:** GM Diesel "Twin 6," installed September, 1947, powers Murray 4-80 gin, 4 Mitchell cleaners, burr machine, dryer, two separators, blower, hydraulic pump, baling press, and 24-shelf tower dryer. Gin has capacity of 118 bales per 24 hours.

**PERFORMANCE:** Owners report GM Diesel operates all equipment easily with power to spare. First repair was necessary last year and was very minor. Fuel consumption: 9 gallons per hour.



# THIS DIESEL IS "TOPS"

## for reliable, low-cost ginning

"This engine starts easily and gives us maximum flexibility for on and off ginning," says Owner R. F. Elvington. "It's the best power I know of for economical, reliable, trouble-free ginning." Delivering power at every piston downstroke, General Motors 2-cycle Diesels provide a surplus of smooth, steady power. They start at the touch of a button; burn safe, low-cost fuel; are simple to operate and easy to maintain. Your nearest GM Diesel distributor, listed below, will gladly analyze your power requirements and show you the savings GM Diesels can make in your gin. Why not call him today?

**DETROIT DIESEL ENGINE DIVISION**
GENERAL MOTORS, DETROIT 28, MICHIGAN
SINGLE ENGINES...32 to 275 H.P. MULTIPLE UNITS...Up to 800 H.P.

*It pays to* ***Standardize*** *on*

GM GENERAL MOTORS DIESEL POWER

*Write for booklet, "A 50,000,000 Horsepower Insurance Policy" that tells you why.*

**ALABAMA**—Birmingham
ARMSTRONG EQUIPMENT CO.
Montgomery
ALABAMA MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO.

**GEORGIA**—Atlanta
BIALOCK MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO.

**LOUISIANA**—Harvey
GEORGE ENGINE CO., INC.

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TAYLOR MACHINE WORKS

**NORTH CAROLINA**—Greensboro
E. F. CRAVEN COMPANY

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DIESEL POWER CO.

**SOUTH CAROLINA**—West Columbia
VAN LOTT, INC.

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# Pack Cottonseed Meal and Cake

*in*

*. . . It's as natural as*

*Bees and Honey . . . Bread and Butter . . . Ice Cream and Cake*

**Here's why . . .**

- A valuable market is created for cotton textiles.
- Bemis unbleached sheeting bags are siftproof and sturdy.
- Emptied bags are in big demand for home sewing, since the consumer gets good cotton fabric at about one-third the price in stores.
- The secondary-use value makes Bemis COTTON BAGS economical for your customers.
- Bemis BAND-LABEL, with your brand printed in bright colors, makes an attention-getting, attractive, saleable package.

**Bemis is the leading supplier of Band-Label Cotton Bags. Ask your Bemis Man for the complete story.**

Bemis BEMIS BRO BAG COMPANY

Baltimore • Boise • Boston • Brooklyn • Buffalo • Charlotte • Chicago • Cleveland • Denver • Indianapolis
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Pittsburgh • Salt Lake City • San Francisco • Seattle • Vancouver, Wash. • Wichita


## *Laugh it off*

The officers at a near-by camp were giving a dance and delegated a persuasive young second lieutenant to ask the dean of a strait-laced women's college to allow some of the girls to attend. The dean promised to send a dozen of her best and most trustworthy students. The lieutenant hesitated. "Would it be possible," he finally asked, "to send half a dozen of that kind and half a dozen of the other?"

• • •

**Little Gordon had arrived home from school with a cut lip and a black eye. "Dear me!" exclaimed his mother. "Do you mean to say you've walked through the streets like that?" "I had to, mum," grinned Gordon. "You see, there wasn't room for two of us in the ambulance."**

• • •

Cleta: "Mary swears she's never been kissed."

George: "Maybe that's why she swears."

• • •

**Mose: "Heah, read me dis lettah fum mah gal, but fust put dis cotton in yo' eahs."**

• • •

A hillbilly edged up to the ticket window of a jerkwater rail station.

"Mister," he said, "I aim to go to New York to fiddle with a hillbilly band. Can you fix me up to get there?"

"Certainly," replied the agent. "The special goes through here in about five minutes and I can flag her for you—but where's your trunk?"

"Trunk?" asked the puzzled mountaineer. "What's a trunk for?"

"To put your clothes in," replied the agent.

"What!" cried the scandalized hillbilly, "an' me go nekkid?"

• • •

**There's something feminine about a tree. It does a strip tease in the fall, goes out with bare limbs all winter, gets a new outfit every spring, and lives off the sap all summer.**

• • •

To the Editor of a Lovelorn Column came this note: "Six months after I became engaged to a young man, I found he had a wooden leg. Should I break it off?"

• • •

**Stopping his car near a mountain shack in the Ozarks, a tourist called to the old woman sitting on the porch, "How far is it to the nearest town?"**

**"Paw figgers hit's about 10 miles thar and about 12 miles back," she answered. "Which is on account of him walkin' straighter goin' than coming!"**

• • •

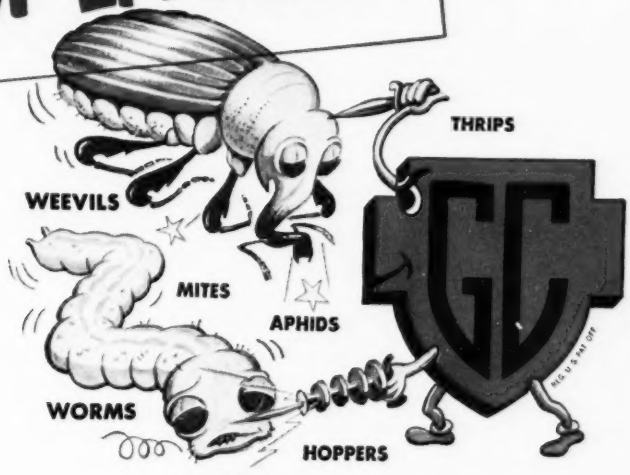
Ardent Lover: "Your eyes are beautiful. Your hair is like spun gold. Your eyes are like limpid pools of water at dusk. Your lips—your—. Boy, what a mess you must make of the rim of a coffee cup!"

• • •

**"My brother was fooling with a buzzsaw and had his hand taken off at the wrist."**

**"Poor fellow! My brother was fooling with a grass-widow and had his hand taken off at the knee."**

# STOP 'EM DEAD!




use

# GENERAL CHEMICAL

## COTTON DUSTS and SPRAYS

*The Right Product for Every Pest Problem*

MORE KILLING POWER—that's what you want from your insecticides. *And that's what you get* when you use General Chemical Cotton Dusts and Sprays!

They're *specially formulated* to give high kill of *all* major cotton pests. And General Chemical has developed the *right* product to help protect your crop from every type of insect... under every field condition.

*The result*—you get better "pest" control... save time and money from planting time to picking.

For your cotton "poisons," get General Chemical Dusts and Sprays. Southern growers have relied on "GC" products for two generations!

***Available from dealers everywhere throughout the Cotton South.***

**BHC—DDT—SULFUR**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3-5-0 | 3-10-0 | 3-0-0 |
| 3-5-40 | 3-10-40 | 0-10-0 |

**GENIPHENE†—SULFUR**
(Toxaphene)

20-0 20-40

**ALDRIN—DDT—SULFUR**

2½-5-0 2½-5-40 2½-0-0

**DIELDRIN—DDT—SULFUR**

1½-5-0 1½-5-40 1½-0-0

**PARATHION**

1% 2%

**CALCIUM ARSENATE**

†General Chemical Trade-Mark

**EMULSIFIABLE SPRAY CONCENTRATES**

DDT EM-2 (2 lbs. DDT per gal.)
DDT EM-3 (3 lbs. DDT per gal.)
BHC EM-1.6 (1.6 lbs. gamma isomer BHC per gal.)
BHC—DDT EM 3-5 (1.2 lbs. gamma isomer BHC and 2 lbs. DDT per gal.)
GENIPHENE EM-4 (4 lbs. Toxaphene per gal.)
GENIPHENE EM-6 (6 lbs. Toxaphene per gal.)
GENIPHENE EM-8 (8 lbs. Toxaphene per gal.)
ALDRIN EM-2 (2 lbs. Aldrin Equivalent per gal.)
DIELDRIN EM-1½ (1½ lbs. Dieldrin per gal.)
PARATHION EM-2 (2 lbs. Parathion per gal.)
PARATHION EM-4 (4 lbs. Parathion per gal.)

**COTTON DEFOLIANT**

Potassium Cyanate
Sodium Chlorate—Sodium Pentaborate

**PRE-EMERGENCE WEED KILLER**

Dinitro Spray Concentrate
Chloro I.P.C. EM-4 Emulsifiable Concentrate

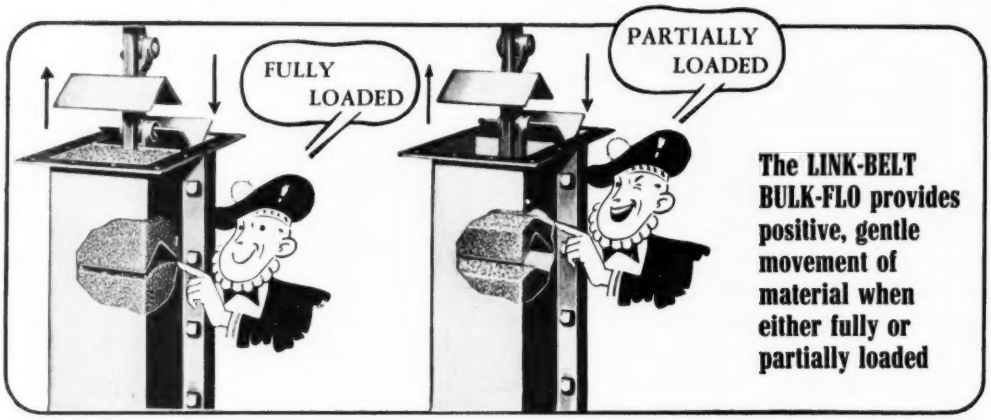
ORCHARD BRAND SPRAYS & DUSTS

*Also other organic insecticides and other defoliants for cotton.*

**GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION**
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

*Offices Serving the Cotton South:* **Atlanta, Ga. • Birmingham, Ala. • Charlotte, N. C. Greenville, Miss. • Houston, Texas • Jacksonville, Fla. • St. Louis, Mo. • Baltimore, Md.**

# Combined feeder · conveyor · elevator cuts your handling costs



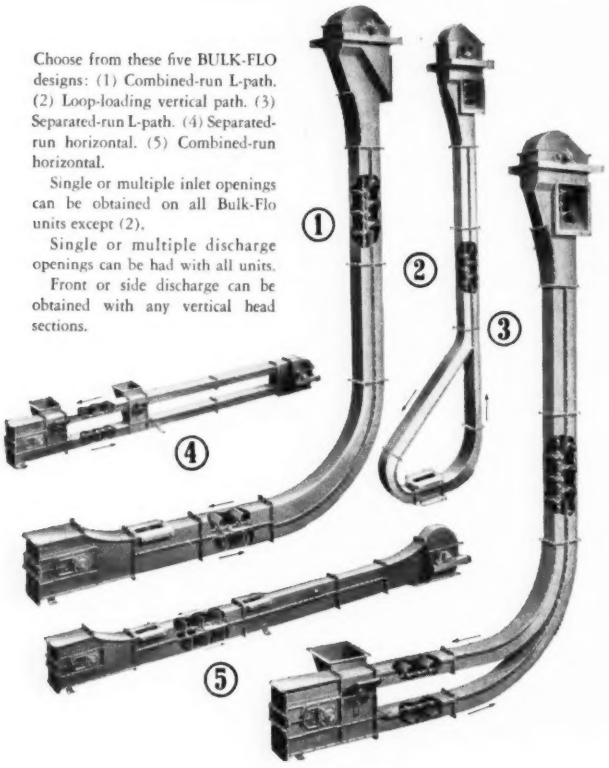

**The LINK-BELT BULK-FLO provides positive, gentle movement of material when either fully or partially loaded**

Choose from these five BULK-FLO designs: (1) Combined-run L-path. (2) Loop-loading vertical path. (3) Separated-run L-path. (4) Separated-run horizontal. (5) Combined-run horizontal.

Single or multiple inlet openings can be obtained on all Bulk-Flo units except (2).

Single or multiple discharge openings can be had with all units.

Front or side discharge can be obtained with any vertical head sections.




BULK-FLO gives you true versatility in bulk materials handling . . . at lower cost. It replaces several units in less space . . . cuts initial outlay. And because solid flights operate independently of internal pressure, BULK-FLO can be operated at less than full capacity, with positive movement of materials.

That means capacity can be varied by regulating the feed. It also means gentler handling —material is protected in individual "compartments" to minimize degradation.

And note this—regardless of the amount of material being fed, BULK-FLO is self-clearing through intermediate runs. This feature allows you to alternate batches of different materials and prevents contamination.

You can get complete information on BULK-FLO from the Link-Belt office near you. Or write for your copy of Book 2175.

**LINK-BELT**

**BULK-FLO**
**FEEDERS · CONVEYORS · ELEVATORS**

LINK-BELT COMPANY: Chicago 9, Indianapolis 6, Philadelphia 40, Atlanta, Houston 1, Minneapolis 5, San Francisco 24, Los Angeles 33, Seattle 4. Toronto 8, Springs (South Africa). Offices in Principal Cities. 12,682-R1

# Save your Cotton...

...DON'T LET INSECTS ROB YOU OF YOUR INVESTMENT IN SEED AND LABOR...

# Dust or spray...

...KEEP INFESTATIONS DOWN BY CONTROLLING WEEVILS AND OTHER PESTS AS THEY APPEAR...

# Use toxaphene...

...DUSTS OR SPRAYS THAT KILL ALL COMMON COTTON INSECTS...

This advertisement is being seen by more than 1,250,000 readers of:
Acco Press
Arkansas Farmer
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Write us for your toxaphene cotton booklets. Don't fail to see the new full-color movie on control of cotton insects. Write Hercules, or see your county agent for dates of showings in your community.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
INCORPORATED

Naval Stores Department, 943 King Street, Wilmington, Delaware

THE CHEMICAL BASE FOR TOXAPHENE IS PRODUCED BY HERCULES FROM THE SOUTHERN PINE

RX52-16R

# USE LESS FUEL . . . SPEND LESS FOR MAINTENANCE

## . . . lubricate Diesels with TEXACO URSA OIL X★★

WHEN your Diesels are lubricated with *Texaco Ursa Oil X★★*, you'll find efficiency goes up, maintenance costs go down, and fuel consumption is less. These are the reasons why —

*Texaco Ursa Oil X★★* is fully detergent and dispersive. It cleans as it lubricates. Thus, you can count on freedom from carbon and sludge formations. You can be sure of less wear, less repair . . . of full power with less fuel consumption. *Texaco Ursa Oil X★★* protects bearings and guards against rust whether your engines are running or idle.

In your enclosed reduction gears, use *Texaco Meropa Lubricant*. It's an extreme pressure lubricant that does not foam or thicken in service . . . assures smoother operation, longer gear life, lower maintenance costs.

Let a Texaco Lubrication Engineer work with you to bring down costs throughout your mill. Just call the nearest of the more than 2,000 Texaco Distributing Plants in the 48 States, or write:

The Texas Company, 135 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

## TEXACO Lubricants and Fuels

FOR COTTON GINS AND OIL MILLS

*Faithfully yours* 50 *for Fifty Years*

TUNE IN . . . TEXACO STAR THEATER starring MILTON BERLE on television every Tuesday night. See newspaper for time and station.

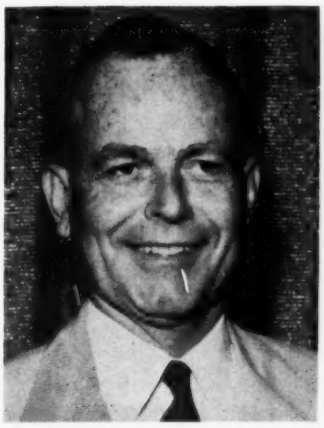
*Address of*

# W. B. COBERLY, JR.

## *following his election as president of The National Cottonseed Products Association at New Orleans, La., on May 20, 1952*

I AM, INDEED, honored to be accorded the privilege of serving as President of the National Cottonseed Products Association, and I accept the privilege with a feeling of humility, of devotion to the traditions of the Association, and with gratitude for its accomplishments of the past, and for its present stature. I have a special sentiment about the Association which those of you will understand who carry the treasured memories of those not now with us who have had their share and place in this great organization.

I feel somewhat like the small boy whose prayer one night was, "Please, God, make it possible for Daddy to make enough money so we can live like we are living." I feel that I shall need considerable help to make it possible for me to do what I am doing.



W. B. COBERLY, JR.

Fortunately, because of the foresight and planning of all who have served the organization in the past, and those who serve now, there is not much a president can do to undo the splendid work of the faithful and efficient members and staff. It is in the spirit of willingness to be of help that I shall serve.

For some years now most of the difficulties and troubles of the members of the Association, and most of the energy and time of its staff, have been taken up with the problems that result because of the intervention of government in our business. These are merely symptoms of the great issue of our time, and indeed of all times; namely, whether free individuals acting voluntarily and cooperatively in a free market economy are to be, instead, mere vassals in a coercive and collectivist state.

Our difficulties arise almost all together from the imposition of coercive and collectivist measures which stem wholly from government—and I do not use this word as meaning only the federal government. Government is by nature force—it is not personal, not voluntary, not cooperative, not productive, not constructive, not omniscient, nor does it or its agents acquire intelligence greater than that of any of its citizens.

These things being so, government can only be restrictive, destructive, deadening and paralyzing. Indeed, these are its fundamental and primary purposes if it is yet acceptable that the one and only function of government should be to preserve the status of individuals as children of God; each as important before God as his neighbor, each self-responsible, each a free individual—all without sanction of government, or king, or dictator.

These ideas are readily acceptable, yet they are not really *accepted*, for in countless ways, minute by minute, they are rejected by individuals in favor of the vain and illusory notion that Government is omniscient, productive, cooperative, constructive—that its potential for good is greater than the potential of its citizens acting freely. How else is it possible to explain the obvious dilemma? How is it that one so continuously hears vehement and violent expressions in opposition to governmental intervention and yet one sees at the same time the willingness—even eagerness, of individuals to supplicate for, and accept, the apparent benefits proffered by government.

A resolution has been adopted by this convention already on a matter that I think even yet it is necessary to speak about again because we are face to face in this Association, in this industry, with a serious matter. Now there is nothing personal in my remarks about this.

The federal government, of course, in accordance with statute, has announced that it will support the price of cottonseed to the producer; the price has been determined and announced. At the moment it is substantially in excess of the value placed on cottonseed by the millions of judgments which come together in the market place. Yet almost no one concedes, at least with any apparent conviction, that there is any alternative to accept the role arbitrarily assigned cottonseed crushers by an agency of the federal government to carry out its policy. It is assumed by many that one simply cannot exist in business unless he subscribes to the program.

Some of us have had experience this past year with the program—essentially unchanged in the new version—and from my own personal experience I can say with considerable feeling that it is not possible to determine in advance whether or not the proposed offer to cottonseed crushers would be even reasonably satisfactory. My personal opinion is that it cannot possibly turn out satisfactorily because it represents the substitution of the willing and voluntary cooperation of free individuals acting together in the market place for a rigid and arbitrary set of average values subject to arbitrary and capricious interpretations and determinations by individuals in authority.

Not in the spirit of a sermon, but with the earnest conviction that our day of freedom is nearly done, that our invincible belief in the eventual return of a better day without the necessity of effort and travail to insure its return, is but a filmy daydream—a whistling in the dark—do I say that the extraordinary and urgent requirement of individuals everywhere is understanding and comprehension of the awful success already attained by those who, directly or indirectly, willfully or mistakenly, openly or covertly, ignorantly or cunningly, are forging the shackles of personal slavery for each of us.

It is not, in my opinion, a hopeful sign that so many of us await salvation by the verdict of a national election. One need only look across the sea to observe that no miracle has been wrought at the polling place. There is no

*(Continued on Next Page)*

time to waste—not even between now and November.

This very moment calls out for a renewed comprehension of, and rededication to, the meaning of the glorious ideals of our heritage: that by the grace of God men are created with inalienable rights and that to secure these rights—and for no other reason—governments are instituted among men; that the Golden Rule, the Commandments, and the Sermon on the Mount are accepted and acceptable codes of moral and ethical conduct, to which far more than lip service must be given since no agent of force or coercion, even military, can bring abut compliance with them. A rededication to these principles is a first requirement in the regaining of the freedom which has already been lost.

This process is not something to be imposed upon our neighbors and friends; it can only begin with each of us—by precept and example it will flow to our friends and associates. This approach to exemplary personal conduct can only come from our hearts and souls—not from laws or rules or threats or bombs. Individual freedom and the verities are of the spirit, and for that reason of infinite power.

This idea has been expressed in what I think are lovely words:

The earth stands out on either side,
As wide as any heart is wide.
Above the earth is stretched the sky
As high as any soul is high.
The heart can push the sea and land
Farther away on either hand—
The soul can split the sky in two
And let the face of God shine through.

It is my deep conviction that it is in this spirit, and as self-responsible individuals, and in no other way, that we can redeem ourselves and redeem this glorious country for our children. I believe it is only in this spirit that we can work out our problems in this industry. Any other way, any resort to force, any resort to seeming security by government, can only fail us in the end, and ultimately destroy us in the failing.

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*At the Buena Vista, in Biloxi*

## Mississippi Crushers To Meet June 12-13

**■ THIS WILL BE the forty-third annual convention of the Association. All who can do so are urged to attend and take part in the business and entertainment program.**

Four addresses of interest to crushers, a forum on oil mill operation problems, and entertainment features of interest to all await members of the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association and others who attend the forty-third annual convention at the Buena Vista Hotel in Biloxi, Miss., June 12-13.

• **First Day**—First-day speakers will be Clarence E. Morgan, president of The Merchants & Farmers Bank, Kosciusko, Miss., and Ralph M. Persell, of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory at New Orleans.

Moderator of the oil mill operating forum, also scheduled for the first day, June 12, will be T. P. Wallace, of Carver Cotton Gin Company, Memphis. Associate moderator is J. R. Mays, Jr., of Barrow-Agee Laboratories, Memphis. Allen Smith, of Perkins Oil Company, Memphis, will serve on the forum. Other members of the forum will be announced later.

• **Second Day**—T. M. Waller, associate Extension agronomist in cotton, State College, Miss., and C. C. Smith, vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce, Memphis, will address the convention at the final session on June 13.

The business program will close with committee reports, election of directors and officers, and motions and resolutions.

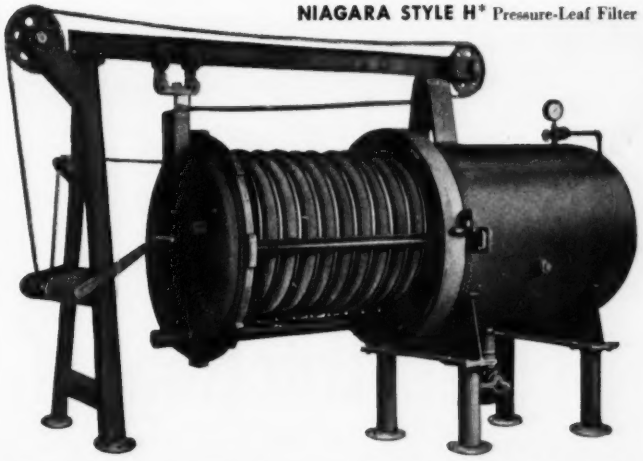
• **Entertainment**—An entertainment feature for the ladies will be given in the Hurrican Room of the Buena Vista at 11 a.m., June 12. The annual dinner-dance will be given that evening, beginning at 8 o'clock, in the same place.

A. S. Campbell, Webb, is president of the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association; C. Y. Katzenmier, Port Gibson, is vice-president; and J. A. Rogers, Jackson, is secretary.

## Egypt Suspends Tax On Cotton Exports

The Egyptian government on May 17 suspended the cotton export tax (equivalent to about 11.5 U.S. cents a pound) on contracts concluded between May 19 and Aug. 31, 1952. After Sept. 1 the export tax will be reimposed on new-crop cotton but at a lower level than that prevailing prior to May 19.

**NIAGARA STYLE H*** Pressure-Leaf Filter



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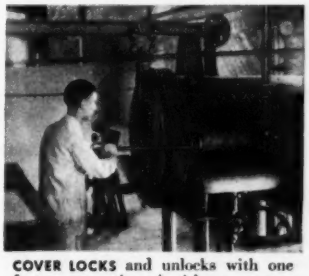

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# Solvent Extraction of Cottonseed

By J. H. BRAWNER
General Superintendent, Western Cottonoil Co., Abilene, Texas

**IN ALL AREAS of the Cotton Belt, oil mill owners and managers are showing increasing interest in solvent extraction of cottonseed. In this non-technical paper, the author describes the various processes of solvent extraction and answers many of the questions every mill man must know before he converts or builds a new solvent plant. Every solvent plant, he emphasizes, needs (1) good safety devices, (2) good instruments, (3) good personnel, and (4) adequate laboratory facilities.**

■ **THE AUTHOR presented the accompanying paper at the annual convention of the Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association, held May 12-13 at Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore, Okla.**

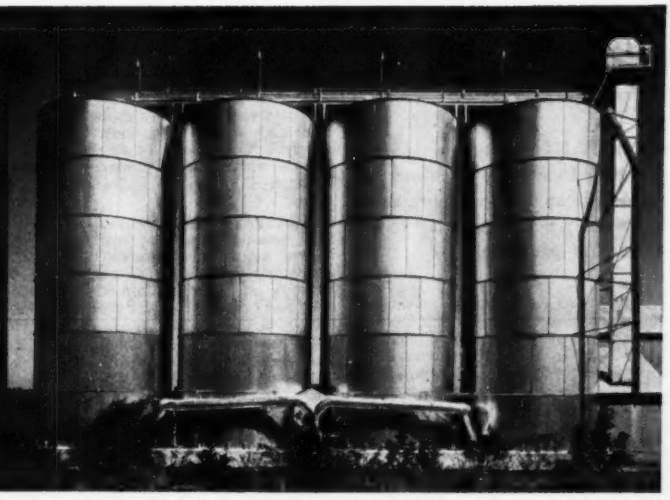
IN DISCUSSING cottonseed solvent extraction with you, I am going to assume that none of you now have a solvent plant, and that you would like to get a good general idea of the various processes of solvent extraction so that you can make up your mind as to what you want to do if you ever enter the extraction field.

First, I want to talk to you a little about the general process of extraction. Basically, extraction is a very simple and a very common process. Every day it is used in the home, in the laundry, in the dry cleaning establishment. For our purposes here, solvent extraction means mixing a solid material with a liquid to dissolve something out of the solid material. In the solvent plant there are three clear-cut operations connected with this general process. First, the solid material has to be prepared for the extraction operation. You can see that if the solid material is not in such condition that the solvent can get to all parts of it easily, a poor extraction will take place in the time allotted. After the material is properly prepared, it is mixed with the solvent, and in our case, the oil is dissolved from the solid material by the solvent. Usually, the extraction operation is handled by what is called the "counter current process" in chemical engineering circles. This simply means that, in the extraction equipment, the solvent and the solid materials move in opposite directions so that fresh solvent comes in contact with the almost completely extracted solids, and fresh solids come in contact with solvent that has almost reached the desired point of saturation with the material it is removing. Now when you get through the extraction process, you end up with two mixtures. The solid material contains a lot of solvent. The amount of solvent in the solids will vary depending on the types of extraction equipment used. You also have a liquid mixture containing about 80 percent solvent and about 20 percent of the material the solvent has extracted. It is necessary to get the solvent out of the solids and out of the liquid that has been extracted, and to do this, we use several different kinds of evaporating machines. Since solvents are fairly expensive, it is very desirable to recover them after they have been evaporated so that the solvent can be re-used in the extraction process. A very large part of the equipment in a solvent plant is the evaporating and recovering or condensing equipment that I have just mentioned.

Nearly all of the solvent plants that we are using at the present time have practically the same evaporating and condensing equipment. The major differences in solvent processes occur in the preparation and extraction equipment.

In the United States at the present time, there are two general types, or kinds, of preparation and extraction. In one case, the cottonseed meats or kernels are conditioned by warming and adding moisture, and are then rolled *(Continued on Page 53)*

*Plan Now* for Storage Profits Next Fall



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*Dates Are June 16-17-18*

# Short Course for Mill Operators

**■ COMPLETE program is announced. Includes discussions of major mill operations, sanitation. Laboratory work each day to be feature of program.**

Complete program for the twentieth annual Short Course for Oil Mill Operators to be held at Texas A. & M. College on June 16-17-18 has been announced by Chairman J. D. Lindsay. Serving with Dr. Lindsay on the Short Course committee are G. A. Simmons, J. W. Howell and H. E. Wilson, representing the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and J. H. Brawner, C. W. Rankin and H. D. Reeves, representing the National Oil Mill Superintendents' Association.

Dr. Lindsay represents the Institute of Oilseed Technology at Texas A. & M., which will conduct the course. The crushers' and superintendents' associations are cooperators in the course.

Discussion sessions will be held in Studio 2A of the Memorial Students Center. Texas A. & M. President M. T. Harrington will welcome the superintendents to the College.

Dick Free, of Western Cottonoil Company, Abilene, Texas, will conduct the session on safety, at the opening session June 16. The second discussion session, dealing with oil mill sanitation, will be in charge of W. L. Prillmayer of the Food & Drug Administration, New Orleans.

Sessions the second day, June 17, will deal with solvent extraction, led by E. A. Gastrock of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory at New Orleans, and pelletizing, led by Bentley Page of Western Cottonoil Company, Lubbock, Texas.

Leading the discussion session at the final session, June 18, will be H. D. Reeves of the Sweetwater Cotton Oil Company, Sweetwater, Texas, on seed cleaning, and Lucian Cole of Industrial Machinery Corporation, Fort Worth, on lint room operation.

The laboratory work will start at 1:30 p.m. each day and will be conducted in the oil mill room of the Cottonseed Products Research Laboratory. There will be rotation of groups between the following stations: seed cleaning, first cut linters, second cut linters, screw press operations and solvent extraction. West Texas seed, which present unusual cleaning problems will be used. Setting of the linters and influence of other variables will be demonstrated.

Registration will be in the lobby of the Memorial Student Center on the College campus. Registration fee is $10 per person. Rooms will be available in dormitories at $1 per person per night. Meals will be available in the Memorial Student Center and the College Cafeteria. No formal entertainment has been scheduled.

Sessions will be of on informal nature and open for remarks or questions at any time. Those who plan to attend are urged to bring up their own special problems for discussion. Suggestions relating to mill operations and demonstrations should be mailed to Dr. Lindsay as early as possible.

Mail, telegrams and telephone calls should be addressed to the Institute of Oilseed Technology, care of Dr. Lindsay.

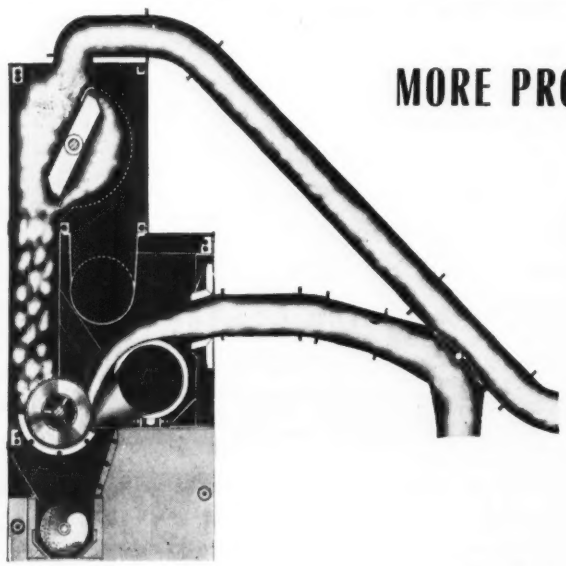
## Kirkland to Conduct Field Work from Home in Atlanta

Byron A. Kirkland will conduct his future field work for the NCPA Educational Service from his home in Atlanta, instead of maintaining an office. Mail should be addressed to Byron A. Kirkland, National Cottonseed Products Association, P. O. Box 971, Atlanta, Ga. His home telephone number is Dixie 8636.

In announcing the closing of the office, which previously has been maintained for the Southeastern Field Representative, Educational Service Director A. L. Ward asked members of the crushing industry to send their orders for publications and other Educational Service material direct to the headquarters office, 618 Wilson Building, Dallas, Texas.

"We are most anxious to assist Southeastern members of the industry in every way possible, and urge them to continue to call on Mr. Kirkland and the Dallas office staff whenever we may be helpful," he said.

He pointed out that field work in the Mississippi Valley area has been handled in this way in the past, and that the Association board of directors decided that costs could be reduced by following the same plan of work in the Southeast.

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If you have a solvents problem or want further information on the specifications and characteristics of Esso Hexane — write or call our office nearest you. Our technicians will be glad to assist you.

# Cleaning and Extracting

**By CHARLES M. MERKEL and VERNON P. MOORE**

**Respectively, Agricultural Engineer, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, and Cotton Technologists, Cotton Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, USDA**

THE PROCESSES of cleaning and extracting that are used in modern gins for separating foreign matter from seed cotton prior to ginning are usually employed in various combinations with drying or conditioning for greater effectiveness. The removal of foreign matter is often referred to in a broad sense as seed cotton "cleaning," but for the sake of clarity the two distinct processes should be defined.

### Gin Cleaning Is What?

**Cleaning** of seed cotton, as now performed in gins, is a screening separation of sand, dirt, leaf, and the like, that will pass through screens of 2 x 2 mesh per inch. This involves threshing, agitation, scrubbing and conveying the seed cotton over cleaning mediums such as wire cloth, expanded metal, grids or revolving discs. The cotton is conveyed and agitated by revolving drums or cylinders having protruding spikes, bars, or lugs. The conventional cylinders vary in overall diameters from 14" to 30" and the screens have openings varying from 2 x 2 mesh per inch wire to slots 1/4 x 60 or more inches long. The cylinders rotate at tip speeds up to 2400 linear feet per minute. The length of these cylinders ranges from 4 to 10 feet depending on the manufacturer and the capacity of the ginning system. Clearances between the rotating cylinders and fixed screens are maintained at about 5/8 inch.

The number of cylinders varies with each installation and consideration must be given to the effectiveness of the machines that are now being employed in modern gins. We shall therefore assume that all types of "cleaners" are machines used to pass through the screen openings smaller pieces of foreign matter, which for the most part are confined to sand, leaf trash and the like.

Cleaners and extractors, as used today, can be of either the bulk or unit type, through which cotton passes in full volume from the drier, or in regulated smaller streams to unit machines of suitable capacity to feed only one gin stand. The unit type operates under cntrolled feed and is not subjected to irregular feeding, as has been the case of the overhead bulk type. Uniform bulk feeding devices are now available for regulating the flow of cotton from the wagon to the drying, cleaning, and extracting machinery.

### And Extracting Is What?

**Extracting,** a companion process to seed cotton cleaning, is in reality a simple carding wherein the lock of seed cotton is seized by a toothed cylinder or belt and caused to change directions rapidly whereby the larger types of foreign matter such as hulls, sticks, and other hard non-fibrous material may be dislodged. This process also includes the conveying of the seed cotton while held on the saw tooth under a revolving or stationary stripper, which in turn beats back foreign matter not shaken loose in the initial direction-reversing process.

Big bur machines, or master extractors, are manufactured in 10- and 14-foot lenghts, and in extreme cases two are used in parallel to feed outfits of large capacity. The surface of the main carding cylinder in these extractors runs at rates up to 800 linear feet per minute. The mechanical strippers operating against these carding cylinders have clearances of from ¼ to ⅝ inch, depending on the rate of flow of seed cotton and the degree of extraction required. There are now available certain unit extracting cleaning machines as well as overhead extractors that likewise range to 95 percent efficiency in the removal of burs.

For many years the huller fronts of cotton gin stands have been among the best extractors in the gin. They still do a heavy duty in most gins, and until better extractors can be placed ahead of the stands, the huller fronts are indispensable.

### Which Principles Are New?

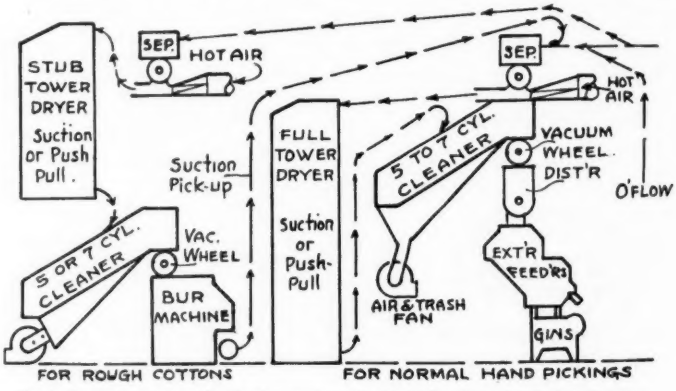
Neither cleaning nor extracting processes are new in principle, as there are in evidence cleaners dating back to Civil War days and patents were issued as early as 1859 covering huller gins which employ the extracting principle. Many different types of cleaners and extractors are now being manufactured which vary in appearance and arrangement but employ the same basic principles described above.

In the past 10 years the rapid increase in the use of seed cotton cleaning machinery has been due to changes in methods of harvest and the greater trash content of the seed cotton brought to gins. A much more extensive use of cleaning without fiber damage has been made possible by the more effective drying used ahead of cleaners, as well as by better construction and closer tolerances maintained in the cleaners themselves. Proof that the efficiency of the cleaners and extractors are enhanced by proper drying has been verified in many tests which show as much as 1/3 grade improvement where the same cleaners were preceded by adequate drying. Test data at hand clearly show more effective trash removal from cottons, as the moisture content is reduced.

### What Combinations Win Today

The arrangement or sequence in which these cleaners and extractors are used vitally affects their cleaning efficiency. In every instance under test conditions more total trash was removed by a combination of cleaner, bur machine, cleaner, in that order, than by using all of the cleaning either preceding or following

*(Continued on Page 58)*




**Typical ginning setup for both rough and relatively clean hand-picked cotton.**

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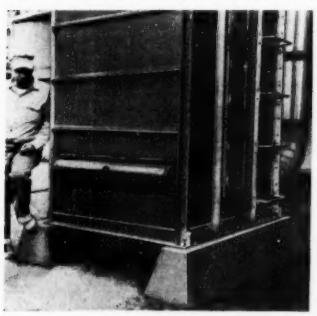

**This is a simple installation on new Driers or on existing equipment. It becomes a part of the side of the Drier. Hinges permit the unit to swing down for easy tramp iron removal. To make installation even more simple, the magnet may be installed in the transition piece following the Drier. These installation points provide greatest protection from fires, and also protect cleaning equipment from damage.**

### INSURANCE ASSN. TELLS USERS TO INVESTIGATE VALUE OF ERIEZ PERMANENT MAGNETS

The use of magnetic separators in industry is well-known to many manufacturers. Those unfamiliar with this device might well investigate its advantages for the removal of ferrous foreign material from their stock in process.

By use of a magnetic separator ahead of processing equipment, in which tramp iron or other ferrous materials might strike sparks in the presence of combustible fibres, the probability of fire or explosion from such a cause is reduced to a minimum. In addition, mechanical damage to equipment is minimized, maintenance problems reduced and a greater degree of safety attained. Obviously, production itself is safeguarded by the installation of magnetic separators.

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Eriez offers many advantages . . . the magnets are simple, powerful, permanently magnetized . . . no wiring for electric current is needed . . . each unit carries a 10 year guarantee! Prove to yourself the value of this equipment . . . buy on 30 DAY FREE TRIAL! If installation is made previous to beginning of the ginning season, trial period will commence on the first day of operation and end 30 days from that date. Trial offer does not apply to green boll trap. Trial period will be mutually established between the ginner and the manufacturer. All shipments, F.O.B., Erie, Pennsylvania.

### MOST COTTON OPENER ROOM FIRES CAUSED BY FOREIGN METAL

In cotton mills, Factory Mutual Insurance engineers estimate that some 79% of the reported opener and picker room fires are the result of tramp iron in cotton.

Shown above is a typical collection of tramp metal removed from one of Eriez experimental gin installations following a short period of operation. By use of Eriez magnetic equipment this foreign metal, which might strike sparks in the presence of combustible fibres causing fires and explosions, is eliminated. In addition, mechanical damage to equipment is minimized, maintenance problems reduced and greater safety attained.

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# Walter B. Moore Will Join Staff of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

WALTER B. MOORE will join the staff of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press as assistant editor as soon as arrangements are completed to terminate his work as assistant director of the NCPA Educational Service.

Expressing pleasure that Moore will continue to be closely associated with the cotton oil industry in his new work, A. L. Ward, director of the Educational Service, said:

"I regret very much to lose him from our staff, where he has been a most valuable member since 1936, but I am highly pleased that he is joining an organization that is rendering such fine service to the oil milling and ginning industries."

The new staff member of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press graduated in journalism from Southern Methodist University and was assistant agricultural editor of The Dallas News before joining the Educational Service. He is president of the Texas Agricultural Workers Association, a past president of the Dallas Agricultural Club and active in other cotton industry and professional journalism organizations.

"We are fortunate in acquiring the services of a man so well versed in Cotton Belt agricultural problems," R. Haughton, publisher of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, stated. "Walter Moore's long association with the crushing industry and his knowledge of oil milling and ginning problems will mean better service to those industries through the columns of this publication.

WALTER B. MOORE

"The editorial team of Ivan J. Campbell, CG&OMPress editor, and Assistant Editor Moore will enable us to give our readers more articles of interest and a broader coverage of all matters having a bearing on the successful operation of gins and oil mills."

*At A. & M., June 16-17-18*

# Insect Control Short Course For Texas Vo-Ag Teachers

A THREE-DAY short course in cotton insect control for vocational agriculture teachers will be given at Texas A. & M. College on June 16-17-18. Its purpose is to increase the effectiveness of the state's insect control program by helping vo-ag teachers to (1) recognize cotton insects, both beneficial and harmful; (2) make infestation counts; (3) make explanations and recommendations to farmers; and (4) plan a community-wide insect control service.

E. R. Alexander, head of the Department of Agricultural Education at Texas A. & M., expects from 20 to 25 vo-ag teachers to take advantage of the course. Dr. H. G. Johnston, head of the Department of Entomology at the College, will be in charge of instruction.

It is understood that a similar short course for West Texas vo-ag teachers will be held sometime in July at Texas Technological College at Lubbock.

Vocational agriculture teachers at four points in Texas are already working with farmers in their programs of controlling cotton pests. These are at Ferris, Wolfe City, Grandview and Hearne. Cooperating in this are cottonseed crushers, ginners, bankers, veterans teachers, compressmen, local newspaper editors and others. Ginners and crushers are being urged to encourage their own vo-ag teachers to take advantage of the short course on June 16-17-18.

We can greatly strengthen the insect control program by equipping more people to advise with growers on what poisons to use, and when to use them. Ginners and crushers in other states can help to obtain higher acre yields through better control of cotton pests by encouraging their vocational agriculture teachers to take part in the control program.

## Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit Dates Set

Announcement was made this week that the 1953 Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit will be held at Memphis' Midsouth Fairgrounds on March 23 - 24 - 25. The Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners Association and the Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association will again hold joint conventions in connection with the affair.

## 1951 New Mexico Cotton Crop Near Record

Cotton production in New Mexico in 1951 amounted to 272,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, short and long staple cotton combined, according to USDA-BAE. The 1951 crop was the second largest ever produced in the state, with only the record 1949 crop exceeding it by 4,000 bales.

Yield of cotton lint per harvested acre averaged 414 pounds, the lowest average yield for the state since 1942. The 1950 average was 526 pounds of lint per acre.

Insect damage to cotton was heavy in New Mexico in 1951, USDA-BAE reports. A total of 315,000 acres of cotton was harvested in 1951, the largest acreage ever harvested in the state, compared with 170,000 acres in 1950, 309,000 acres in 1949, and the 1940-49 average of 149,000 acres. Abandonment of 13,000 acres of the 328,000 acres in cultivation on July 1 was about normal for the state. Fall weather was favorable for harvesting and maturing the crop.

## Aviation Gas for Farm Use Now Requires No Priority

Priority from Washington for the purchase of avaiation gasoline used for farm dusting and poisoning is no longer required, Delta Council has learned from a Delta PMA official. A sworn certification by the farmer at the time of purchase is all that is needed, according to G. B. McDaniel, PMA county administrative officer for Washington County, Miss.

An allocation system for aviation gasoline used in farming was set up May 6, but on May 16 the order was adjusted. Certification filed with the dealer to the fact that the gasoline is to be used for agricultural purposes is all that is now required.

## Austrian Consumption of Vegetable Oils, Lard Up

During the calendar year 1951 consumption of vegetable oils and lard in Austria amounted to approximately 51,500 metric tons against 47,900 tons during 1950, according to reports to USDA.

Imported oilseeds and raw oils for the production of edible fats and oils, as well as compound lard, margarine, and imported lard, continued subject to rationing controls throughout 1951. Although the supply situation is fairly satisfactory, rationing has remained in force in 1952.

*At Savannah, June 2-3*

# Crushers Warned of Federal Control

**■ JEFFERY heads Alabama-Florida association; Lanier new Georgia president. Moses and Cain are reelected.**

The sixth annual joint convention of Alabama-Florida and Georgia Cottonseed crushers opened with a declaration by E. P. Kidd, of Birmingham, Ala., that our generation is beset with more uncertainty than any previous generation in history and a warning that "if we are not careful we will lose all we have gained." Kidd, who is retiring president of the Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association, spoke at the opening session of the joint meeting held June 2-3 at the General Oglethrope Hotel, on Wilmington Island, Savannah, Ga.

Other speakers voiced the same warning, among them Dr. J. L. Brakefield, also of Birmingham, who spoke at the June 2 session.

Wm. Rhea Blake of Memphis, executive vice-president of the National Cotton Council, in another first-day address traced the growth and accomplishments of the Council since its organization in 1939. He recalled that we had the biggest cotton surplus in our history when, on June 15, 1938, Oscar Johnston called a

## Photoviews of the Savannah Meeting

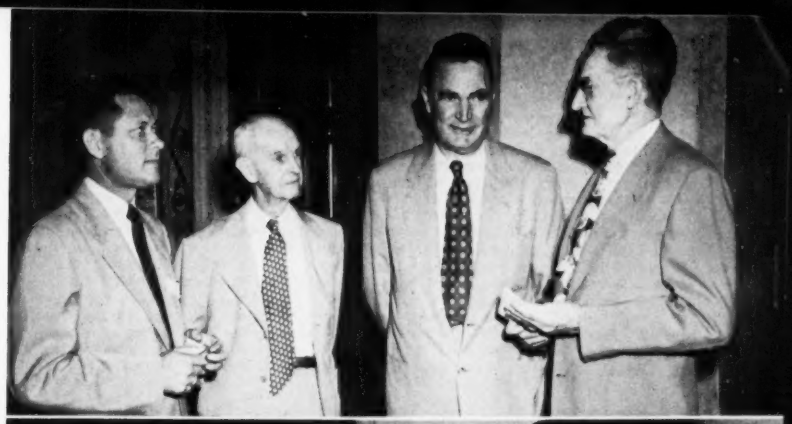
■ TOP: L. to r.: Garlon A. Harper, NCPA Educational Service, Dallas, first-day speaker; T. R. Cain, Montgomery, Alabama - Florida association executive secretary; Harold A. Young, North Little Rock, Ark., National Cotton Council president.

■ SECOND FROM TOP: T. H. Gregory, left, Memphis, NCPA executive vice - president, second - day speaker; and W. P. Lanier, Buckeye Cotton Oil Company, Atlanta, new Georgia association president.

■ THIRD FROM TOP: L. to r.: Sam McGowan, Southern Cotton Oil Company, Cartersville, retiring Georgia association president; Catherine Bailey, Anniston, 1952 Alabama Maid of Cotton; E. P. Kidd, Farmers & Ginners Cotton Oil Company, Birmingham, retiring Alabama - Florida association president; Mrs. O. N. Andrews; and O. N. Andrews, cotton improvement specialist, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.

■ FOURTH FROM TOP: L. to r.: U. F. Stewart, Southern Cotton Oil Company, Savannah; Wm. Rhea Blake, National Cotton Council, Memphis, first-day speaker; E. P. Kidd, Birmingham, Ala.

■ BOTTOM: L. to r.: H. E. Jeffery, Southern Cotton Oil Company, Tuscaloosa, Ala., new president of the Alabama - Florida association; John F. Davis, Southern Cotton Oil Company, Talladega, Ala.; F. W. Hurston, Southern Cotton Oil Company district manager, Cullman.



meeting of cotton leaders in Stoneville, Miss., to consider the formation of a national organization to do something about increasing the consumption of cotton. Out of that meeting emerged the present Council organization, the first of its kind in the history of the cotton industry.

The Council executive described briefly the functions of the organization's four principal divisions and the legislative work of the Washington office. He said cotton has been in a favorable competitive position with synthetic fibers but is now entering a new era in which man-made fibers are in the most abundant supply since they first came into being.

Cotton, Blake asserted, cannot meet this competition unless it measures up both in quality and price. As to price, it cannot be lowered by taking away from the farmer, but must be accomplished through more economical production.

Speaking the first day, Garlon A. Harper of Dallas, assistant in nutrition for the NCPA Educational Service, told the crushers that "almost all the feeding information we now use has been developed during the lifetime of your own cottonseed crushing industry here.

"We can safely go much further than this," Harper said, "and say that feeding efficiency has been increased more during the last 25 years than during all previous time." He told the crushers that present research on feed products "is at the very front of the current program to improve livestock and poultry feeding."

The Educational Service nutritionist spoke of the research underway at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory to improve the quality of cottonseed meal and said the goal of these efforts is to produce a meal that can be fed successfully to poultry and swine. "Research along this line is not completed," he said, "but enough progress has been made to know that the job can be done."

Attractive Catherine Bailey of Anniston, 1952 Alabama Maid of Cotton, appeared on the program the first day and told of her many interesting experiences while traveling over her state to speak to groups about cotton.

Speaking the second day were Dr. Edgar E. Hartwig, agronomist at the Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss., and T. H. Gregory, Memphis, executive vice-president of the National Cottonseed Products Association. Dr. Hartwig discussed recent research developments with soybeans and the potentialities for soybean production in Georgia and Alabama.

In his talk, in referring to the government's cottonseed support program, Gregory predicted that in a few years, if the program is continued, the cottonseed crusher will have title to his plant and pay taxes, but actually work for the government. He used as an example the peanut program and told how, finally, it became so unworkable that mills could no longer operate profitably under it.

The NCPA executive told the crushers that the Walsh-Healy Act has long since outlived its usefulness and asked them to contact their congressmen, urging its repeal.

The two associations met separately on the final day following adjournment of the joint session. The Alabama association elected H. E. Jeffery, Southern Cotton Oil Company, Tuscaloosa, president, succeeding E. P. Kidd, Farmers & Ginners Cotton Oil Company, Birmingham. T. R. Cain, Montgomery, was reelected executive secretary. New president of the Georgia association is W. P. Lanier, Buckeye Cotton Oil Company, Atlanta. He succeeds Sam McGowan, Southern Cotton Oil Company, Cartersville. New Georgia vice-president is E. G. McKenzie, Sr., Central Cotton Oil Company, Macon. J. E. Moses, Atlanta, was reelected secretary-treasurer.

The following were elected honorary members of the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association: Carl M. Allen, Atlanta; R. H. Cofer, Newnan; Jim H. Burton, Lavonia; Harry Hodgson and Morton S. Hodgson, Athens; Van Noy Weir, Athens; George Thompson, Winder; Frank Daniell, Villa Rica; and Joe Aycock, Carrolton.

Entertainment features of the convention included a buffet supper on Sunday, June 1; a ladies luncheon on June 2; the annual golf tournament on June 2, played over the course of the General Oglethrope Hotel; a bingo party on that date; open house at the headquarters hotel, with Mente & Company, Savannah, as hosts; and the annual banquet and dance, also on June 2.

• Entomologists of USDA recommend heavier doses of liquid fumigants to better protect elevator-stored grain. Researchers say that by increasing the dosage one-half to two-thirds, elevator operators can control the immature weevils living inside the grain kernels and prevent insect infestations from reaching dangerous levels.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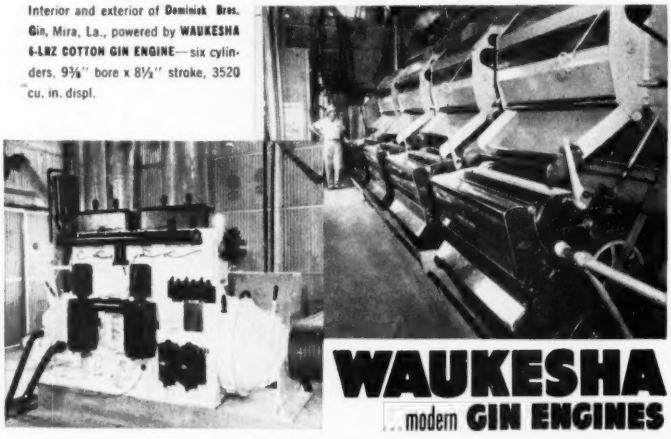
"We built a new gin last year to replace the one that burned," says Paul W. Dominick, Sec. & Treas. of Dominick Brothers, Mira, Louisiana. "Our new gin is a 4-stand 80-saw Continental with the latest equipment . . . purchased an LRZ Waukesha (engine). . . . We have a surplus of power and were amazed at the low operating cost of our first year's operation. We ginned 3,429 bales with a Butane cost of $2,261.02 for our engine and two driers. Our oil cost was $128.30 . . . ginning cost about 69 cents per bale. We highly recommend Waukesha Engines for economical gin service," concludes Mr. Dominick. And many other experienced ginners say the very same thing. To find out why—send for Bulletins 1579 and 1434.

Interior and exterior of Dominick Bros. Gin, Mira, La., powered by WAUKESHA 6-LRZ COTTON GIN ENGINE—six cylinders, 9¾" bore x 8½" stroke, 3520 cu. in. displ.



WAUKESHA ...modern GIN ENGINES

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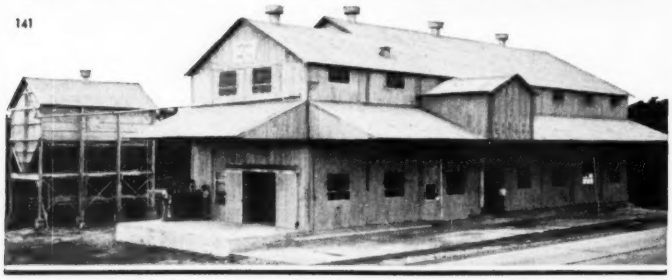

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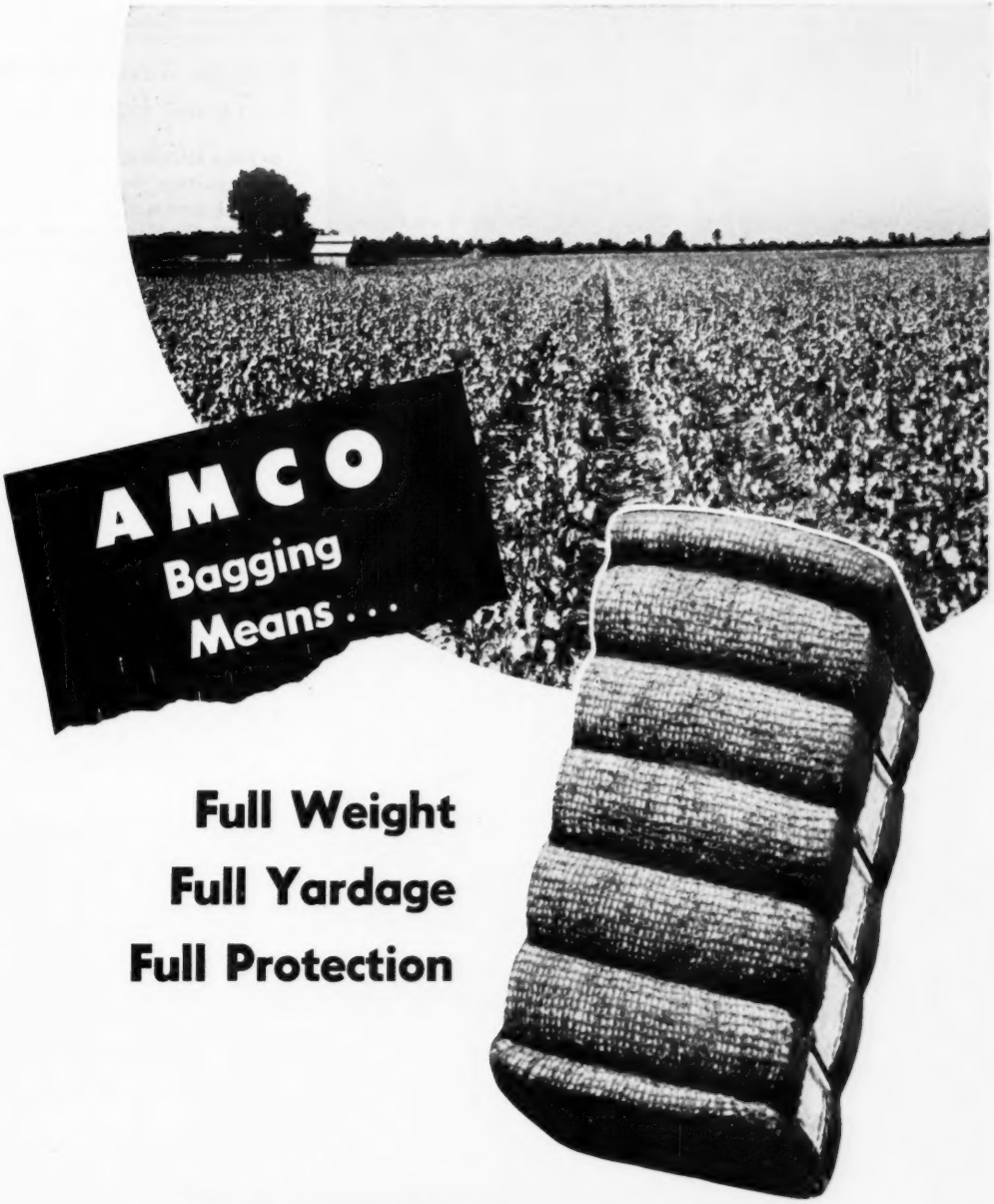


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*At Houston Convention*

# Barbee, Fox Elected By Texas Crushers

**■ SHAMROCK HOTEL was headquarters for fifty-eighth annual meeting of Texas association. Board reappoints Spencer, Whetstone, Wallin and Byars.**

The fifty-eighth annual convention of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association took place in Houston, on June 1-3. The Shamrock Hotel was the convention site and all delegates agreed that no place quite compared with the facilities of the Shamrock—everything considered, both in the way of entertainment and business facilities. Theme of the convention was "Playing the Game."

Among the out-of-state crushers attending were C. W. Wallace, Monroe, La., a director of the NCPA, who attends this convention regularly; Amos L. Kobs, Elk City, Okla., immediate past president of the Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association; and S. M. Harmon, Memphis, secretary-treasurer of the National Cottonseed Products Association.

The Reverend Arthur Stevens Knapp, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, gave the invocation, followed by the formal address of welcome by Marvin Hurley, executive vice-president, Houston Chamber of Commerce. Following Hurley's welcoming address, Jack Ferrell, vice-president of McCarthy Center, Inc., stated that he had no authority to name a vice-mayor for the city of Houston, but he did have the authority to name a vice-mayor of McCarthy Center, and so designated D. B. Denney, handing him a giant key to the Shamrock Hotel.

Response to the welcoming address was made by Ben R. Barbee, vice-president

## Photoviews of the Texas Crushers Convention

**■ TOP: L. to r.: J. H. Fox, South Texas Cotton Oil Company, Hearne, new vice-president of the Association; D. B. Denney, Ne-Tex Co-operative Oil Mill, Wolfe City, retiring president; and Ben R. Barbee, Western Cottonoil Company Division of Anderson, Clayton & Company, Abilene, newly elected president of the Association.**

**■ SECOND FROM TOP: The ladies luncheon was given on Monday, June 2, in the Shamrock Room at the Shamrock Hotel, convention headquarters. The camera was unable to picture all of the ladies who attended.**

**■ THIRD FROM TOP: Standing under the goal posts, which carried out the convention theme—"Playing the Game"—are, l. to r.: Mrs. Jack Whetstone, Dallas; Mrs. D. B. Denney, Wolfe City; and Mrs. Ben R. Barbee, Abilene.**

**■ BOTTOM: Business sessions were held in the Emerald Room at the Shamrock. Shown is only a part of the crowd attending the first-day session.**

of the Texas Crushers' Association, Abilene. D. B. Denney, president of the Association, then formally opened the convention. Denney interrupted proceedings at this time to announce that the Supreme Court of the United States had, by a 6 to 3 vote, declared the seizure of the steel mills ordered by President Truman illegal. This announcement was greeted by enthusiastic and prolonged applause.

A. L. Ward, educational director, NCPA, Dallas, then addressed the delegates on the convention's theme, "Playing the Game." "When an organization," Ward said, "such as the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, reaches the age of 58 and has strength and prestige, as well as confidence in itself, you can be sure that the majority has, through the years, been playing the game according to the rules of good conduct."

The NCPA Educational Service director referred to the organization of the Texas association; the adoption of trading rules (the first ever set up for the crushing industry); the establishment by the Texas association of the Educational Service, later taken over by the National association; and the work of the Association, through C. B. Spencer, its agricultural director, in the field of improved cotton production practices, soil building, and cotton insect control. All these progressive steps, Ward said, are demonstrations of the Texas industry's desire to "play the game."

D. B. Denney, in the president's annual address, told the delegates that there were four basic plays in the "oil mill game," these being: first, adequate and efficient processing equipment and personnel; second, the acquisition of raw material; third, financing, processing and marketing of products; four, the responsibility of making a reasonable return upon our investments and the services we render. Concerning the support price for cottonseed, Denney had this to say: "The support price for cottonseed to the producer is the same across the Cotton Belt and I see no reason why oil mills in parts of the Cotton Belt should be subjected to the discrimination that the program brings about. The package delivery as provided in the purchase program prevents mills from marketing products as heretofore. I thank the National Cottonseed Products Association committee for their work on the '52 purchase program. The '52 program, I understand, is not altogether to their liking. However, we can live with it; provided we buy cottonseed at support price and tender all products to CCC which means, of course, we throw out the window, so to speak, our many years of work building up markets for our products. And I ask you—can we afford to do this?"

D. A. Hulcy, president of Lone Star Gas Co., Dallas, addressed the convention on the subject "America: Dynamo of Freedom." His address was most instructive and interesting, and he was given a standing ovation upon its completion.

On the second day of the convention there were addresses by C. B. Spencer, agricultural director, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association—"The Texas Team in Action"; Lamar Fleming, Jr., president, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Inc., Houston—"Factors Affecting the Future of Cotton Production"; W. B. Coberly, Jr., president, National Cottonseed Products Association, Los Angeles, who took the place of T. H. Gregory, NCPA executive vice-president, who was not able to attend. Coberly's subject was "The Cottonseed Industry in the National Arena—1952."

In his address Spencer listed soil erosion, soil depletion, plant diseases, unpredictable weather, bad farming practices, the shortage of labor and complacency as among the major obstacles cotton faces in Texas. But, he said, the oil mills, ginners, state and federal agencies and other cooperating groups are making steady progress in improving cotton's position in the state.

"The records show," Spencer told the crushers, "that Texas produced an average lint yield of 203 pounds per acre for the past five years, an increase of 23 percent over the previous five-year period. Texas produced an average of 1,613,000 tons of cottonseed for the past five years, an increase of 62 percent over the previous five-year period."

Coberly, the new NCPA president, deplored our loss of freedom in this country, and said there are many signs "that point inevitably to the extinction of individual liberty, of the voluntary society and of the market economy."

In referring to the cottonseed price support program, he termed it "just one of the many interferences by government in the affairs of individuals. Yet," he said, "it is illustrative of them all, for it represents the collective idea. This idea denies the intelligence and self-responsibility of individuals acting voluntarily in the market place; it encompasses a complete rejection of the moral law since it embraces legalized thievery and the approval and encouragement of covetousness. It places all faith in man-made authority, in average values, in dead statistics, in arbitrary decisions by agents of government; it denies the Golden Rule; its faith is in force."

Following reports by Ed Byars, traffic director; Jack Whetstone, Association secretary; and Bennette Wallin, Association treasurer, memorial resolutions were offered on the passing of R. F. Crow, Joe F. Etter, Clifford G. Hardwicke, J. Webb Howell, Harry Landa, John D. Rogers, Owen Thomas Tolson, R. L. Batts, A. G. Hopkins, and John M. Sansom during the past year.

On the entertainment side, the ladies' luncheon—carrying out the convention theme—was a very enjoyable affair. As the ladies entered the Shamrock Room, they were presented miniature megaphones initialed "TCCA" and in each megaphone was a beautiful favor. Further carrying out the theme of the meeting, goal posts had been erected in the banquet room. More than 200 ladies enjoyed the luncheon and entertainment which followed.

The men's golf tournament was played over the River Oaks Country Club beginning at 2 p.m., June 2. As usual, this was a very enjoyable occasion with many wonderful prizes given to the numerous winners.

The annual dinner and dance for the entire convention was held in the Emerald Room at the Shamrock at 7:30 p.m., June 2. Following the delightful dinner, there was dancing with music by Bobby Tinterow and his orchestra.

The past presidents' luncheon was held at noon on Sunday, June 1, in the Ming Room at the Shamrock. E. E. Hillje, president of the Club, was absent because of illness, and Vice-President George A. Simmons, Lubbock, presided. At the election of officers for the ensuing year, Simmons was named president of the group and Gerald Dubose, Victoria, was named vice-president. The permanent secretary-treasurer, Harry Wilson of Wharton, was again re-elected. Jack W. Howell, Jr. was initiated into

*(Continued on Page 29)*

**They Entertained Texas Crushers at Houston**

**SHOWN ABOVE are the "Harmonaires" from Texas A. & M. College, who sang at the Ladies' Luncheon on June 2. Left to right: J. Harold Hughes (tenor), Cadet Major, Amarillo, Texas; Ken Wiggins (second tenor), Cadet Colonel, San Augustine, Texas; Dale Walston (baritone), Cadet Lt. Colonel, Woodsboro, Texas; Tom Savage (bass), Cadet Major, Port Arthur, Texas.**

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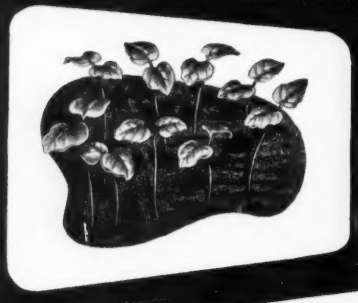

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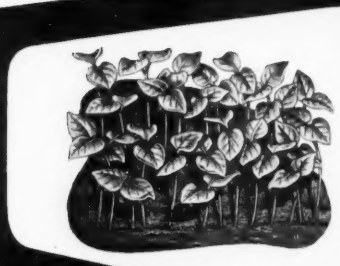

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*At Colorful Ruidoso*

# New Mexico Ginners Meet June 16-17

**■ NAVAJO LODGE will be convention headquarters. Chas. A. Bennett heads list of speakers who will discuss ginning problems, the pink bollworm and other important subjects.**

Navajo Lodge at Ruidoso, located in one of the most beautiful mountainous sections of New Mexico, will be the site of the third annual convention of the New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association.

Association President Wintson Lovelace of Loving, extends a most cordial invitation to out-of-state ginners, gin machinery and allied industry people and all others who may care to attend, to meet with New Mexico's ginners on those dates. Lovelace reminds us that horse racing will begin at the Ruidoso track the end of the week following the convention. It is suggested that some might like to plan a short vacation and take in a few days of racing and enjoy other forms of recreation and entertainment available in the Ruidoso area.

The convention itself will bring to the attention of the ginners a number of more serious matters. The meeting will open at 9 a. m., Monday, June 16, with president Lovelace's report. Then, after the report of Mrs. Flora R. Lawrence, Association secretary-treasurer, the ginners will hear a discussion of ginning problems by Chas. A. Bennett, principal agricultural engineer, USDA cotton ginning investigations, Stoneville, Miss. Bennett was given the USDA distinguished service award at ceremonies in Washington on May 15 for "outstanding research achievements which modernized the cotton ginning industry. . ."

Another first-day speaker will be David Alberson, engineer at the U. S. Cotton Ginning and Fiber Laboratory located at Mesilla Park, N. M. Wm. H. Fortenberry, also of the laboratory, will address the convention the first day.

There will be another address on June 16, on fire insurance and fire prevention, by a speaker to be announced later.

The June 16 session will close with the election of the board of directors.

The second day's business program will open with an address by Dr. Lester M. Blank, pathologist of USDA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, State College, N. M.

There will follow a panel discussion of pink bollworm research and control, led by Geo. B. Ray, officer in charge of the El Paso district of USDA's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Assisting on the panel will be Dr. J. R. Eyer and Prof. R. F. Crawford, both of New Mexico A. & M. College, State College.

Final speaker will be Jack Criswell, educational specialist, National Cotton Council, Memphis.

The convention will close with committee reports, the report of the board of directors, and the election of officers for 1952-53.

## California to Get NCPA Meet in '53

At a meeting of the board of directors of the National Cottonseed Products Association on May 21, following the close of the annual convention in New Orleans, it was decided to hold the 1952 convention in California. A Californian, W. B. Coberly, Jr., of Los Angeles, was named president of the Association for 1952-53. Dates and site of the 1953 convention will be announced later.

### Texas Crushers

*(Continued from Page 27)*

this exclusive and delightful club. Many expressions of regret were heard because of the absence of Mr. Hillje and LeRoy Weber, who with Mrs. Weber, is on an extended European cruise.

At the election of officers for the association, Ben R. Barbee, Abilene, was elected president; and J. H. Fox, Hearne, vice-president. Three new directors elected were E. T. Harris, Houston; A. J. Mills, Stamford; and J. Carlyle Newberry, Gonzales. Directors re-elected were D. B. Denney, Ben. R. Barbee, J. O. Atwell, J. H. Fox, T. J. Harrell, Hugo G. Schmitt, G. A. Simmons, and W. B. Vaughan.

Barbee, who is general manager of the Western Cottonoil Company Division of Anderson, Clayton & Company, became officially connected with the parent concern in 1933, but had worked for the company during the summers while still in school. Before going to Abilene in 1945, Barbee worked with various divisions of ACCO. He was vice-president of the Texas association before being made president, and is a director of the National Cottonseed Products Association.

J. H. Fox, the new Texas association vice-president, is manager of the South Texas Cotton Oil Company mill at Hearne. He is a director of the Brazos River Conservation and Reclamation District, has been a director of the Hearne Chamber of Commerce for the past 10 years, and is active in various civic affairs.

At a meeting of the board of directors following the close of the convention, the Association's staff was reappointed. They are C. B. Spencer, agricultural director; Jack Whetstone, secretary; Bennette Wallin, treasurer; and Ed P. Byars, traffic director.

## The Ace Co. Produces New Commerical Vacuum Cleaner

Announcement has been made of a new product of The Ace Co., Ocala, Fla., producers of Ace portable electric blowers, known to over 7500 users.

The new product is the Alaco Commercial Vacuum Cleaner.

Outstanding features are, according to the manufacturer, (1) powerful suction produced by a 1 h.p. motor and series of fans, (2) compact, durable design and light weight, (3) quiet operation, (4) tools for every purpose, (5) ability to handle both liquids and dry material, (6) low cost.


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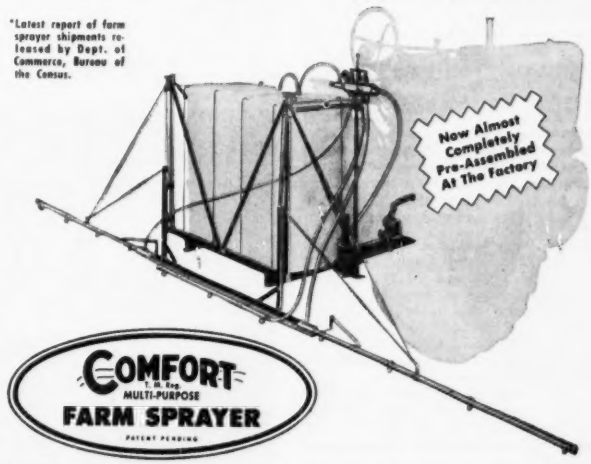
Surveys Show COUNTY AGENTS, AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS AND DEALERS APPROVE FEATURES FOUND IN COMFORT SPRAYERS

*Latest report of farm sprayer shipments released by Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

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*At Houston, June 19-20-21*

# Panel on Ginning a Feature Of Coming Cotton Congress

**■ OTHER PANELS will deal with cotton production practices and pink bollworm control. Lamar Fleming, Jr., Congressman Hope among speakers who will discuss topics of interest to all branches of the cotton industry. Prison farm visit on final day to be a highlight of the Congress.**

HOW MUCH drying and cleaning equipment do gins need to get the best grades from machine-picked cotton? How do you get a trash sample at a gin to locate pink bollworm infestation? What is the loose roll operation in a modern gin and why is it important?

These are a few of the many practical questions facing ginners, and of interest to crushers, merchants and others, that will be discussed by a panel of ginning authorities at the American Cotton Congress, June 19-20-21, at the Rice Hotel in Houston.

Panels on ginning, cotton production practices, and pink bollworm control will be three features of the Congress expected to be of particular interest to ginners, crushers and cotton growers.

• **Ginning Panel**—Doctor C. R. Sayre, Delta Pine and Land Company, Scott, Miss., will be chairman of the ginning panel, Friday morning, June 20. Taking part in the panel will be John E. Mitchell, Dallas; Francis L. Gerdes, Stoneville, Miss.; T. D. Truluck, Union, S. C.; Alfred M. Pendleton, Dallas; and Charles A. Bennett, Stoneville, Miss.

Congress sessions will open Thursday morning, June 19, in the Rice Ballroom with a welcome address by Sydnor Oden, president of the Houston Chamber of Commerce.

Ben H. Wooten, president of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce will be the next speaker, followed by Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, general chairman of the State-wide Cotton Committee of Texas, which sponsors the Congress.

• **Out-of-State Speakers**—These Texans who spoke at the first session will be followed Thursday afternoon by a group of out-of-state authorities on agricultural subjects.

Thursday afternoon addresses will be by L. I. Jones, program coordinator for cotton, U.S. Extension Service, Washington; G. F. Geissler, administrator, Production and Marketing Administration, Washington; and Congressman Clifford R. Hope of Kansas, ranking minority member of the House Committee on Agriculture.

LAMAR FLEMING, JR.
To address Congress on June 20

B. F. Vance, chairman of the state PMA Committee, will preside at the Thursday afternoon session.

Two authorities on cotton fiber qualities will speak at the Friday morning session, and will be followed by the panel discussion on ginning.

Fiber properties of cotton and processing performances will be discussed by Louis Fiori, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans.

W. G. Regnery, Joanna Cotton Mills, Joanna, S. C., will discuss the use and limitations of instrument testing in merchandising cotton.

Chancellor Gibb Gilchrist of the Texas A. & M. College System will preside at this session.

• **ACCO's Lamar Fleming to Speak** — The world cotton situation will be summarized Friday afternoon by Lamar Fleming, Jr., Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, in what Congress sponsors expect will be one of the feature addresses of this 13th annual meeting.

CONGRESSMAN CLIFFORD HOPE
Congress speaker on June 19

Stuart McGregor, editor of The Texas Almanac and associate editor of The Dallas Morning News, will review cotton research in Texas.

Final event Friday afternoon will be a tour of the Anderson, Calyton & Co. fiber and spinning laboratory, under the direction of Dr. Earl E. Berkley.

Chancellor James P. Hart of the University of Texas will be the presiding officer at the Friday afternoon session.

• **Prison Farm Visit**—The Texas State Prison Farm, Ramsey Unit, in Brazoria County, will be the site for the final Congress session on Saturday, June 21. Prison officials will welcome the group, and the prison orchestra will entertain.

J. D. Prewit, Texas Extension Service, will preside at this session.

• **Pink Bollworm Panel**—Claude Welch, National Cotton Council, Memphis, will be moderator for the pink bollworm

DR. C. R. SAYRE
Heads ginning panel June 20

CLAUDE L. WELCH
Heads pink bollworm panel June 21

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Temperatures are accurately shown at a distance from the sensing element with the Dial Indicating Thermometers produced by TAGliabue Instruments Div., Dept. 67, Weston Electrical Instrument Corp., Newark 5, N. J. These sturdy devices are furnished with mercury, gas filled or vapor tension actuations in 5, 6 and 8" dial sizes.

The plain black pointer and figures make TAG Dial Indicating Thermometers easy to read. The instruments are made in two types, for flush or wall mounting, with cases of iron, brass or phenolic plastic. Models are available to indicate as low as −325°F. or as high as 1000°F.

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In addition to individual instruments, matched sets of A.S.T.M. Testing Thermometers, with overlapping ranges spanning temperatures from —36°F. to 760°F., or —38 to 405°C., are available in convenient simulated leather cases.

panel. Participants will include Dr. C. R. Sayre, Scott, Miss.; C. B. Spencer, Dallas; L. F. Curl, San Antonio; and Texas Agriculture Commissioner John C. White, Austin.

• **Panel on Cotton Production**—A cotton production panel will follow, with discussions by H. P. Smith, A. C. Gunter and Fred C. Elliott, all of Texas A. & M. College.

A barbecue lunch will be served at noon in the Prison Dining Room.

Farm production practices on the prison farm will be outlined in the afternoon by Byron W. Frierson, assistant general manager of the Texas Prison System. Final events of the Congress program will be field demonstrations, exhibits of farm machinery and a prison farm tour.

• **Exhibits at Rice Hotel**—Those attending Congress sessions at the Rice Hotel, Thursday and Friday, will see numerous exhibits dealing with cotton ginning, cotton products, research activities and other phases of the cotton industry.

• **Houston Will Entertain Visitors** — Houston leaders also plan entertainment for the Congress visitors, expected to include many from other states as well as from Texas. Among these will be a large group of agricultural workers and students from Turkey who are studying American agriculture.

• More cattle are on the nation's farms and ranches this year than ever before in history. On Jan. 1 the total was 88 million head, 6 million more than a year ago, reports the National Livestock and Meat Board.

*Oscar Johnston Foundation*

# Plans Announced for Research, Education

■ **Initial research project is to develop better means of combatting pink bollworm. First education project is to provide farmers needed assistance with complicated methods and machines for cotton production.**

Initiation of the Oscar Johnston Cotton Foundation's program of basic cotton research and education has been announced by A. L. Durand, Chickasha, Okla., chairman of the Foundation's board of trustees.

Durand's announcement followed closely the adoption of two major projects—one in the field of research and the other in education—by the organization's trustees at a meeting in Memphis.

The Foundation's first research project will be directed at developing better means of combatting the pink bollworm which is recognized as one of the greatest threats to cotton production across the Belt.

The initial project in education is aimed at providing the farmer needed assistance in effectively utilizing the complicated methods and machines which are becoming available for cotton production.

"Currently the federal government, the states, and the cotton industry are spending more than $3,000,000 annually on pink bollworm control," Durand said, "Nevertheless, over the past three years, this insect has sperad to more than 100 new counties. Adverse weather conditions during this period have rendered ineffective all of the efforts of the cooperating agencies to halt its spread and combat its destruction of the cotton crop.

"The experience of other cotton-producing countries with the pink bollworm has proved that this pest is the most destructive of all those attacking the cotton plant.

"The pink bollworm wiped out the cotton-growing industry in Hawaii, the Philippines, and some of the other islands where production of cotton was at one time an important industry. In India it is estimated that the pink bollworm annually destroys from 20 to 40 percent of the cotton crop, while in Brazil it takes a toll of 25 to 60 percent of the crop."

The alarming spread of the pink bollworm and its serious threat to the future of the American cotton industry caused the Oscar Johnston Foundation to give top priority to basic research to develop improved control methods, Durand said. The Foundation's activity will be conducted in close cooperation with pink bollworm research of all other private and public agencies.

Discussing educational aspects of the cotton organization's program, Durand stated that the Foundation regarded strengthening of adult education in the field of cotton mechanization as the most important single problem in cotton educational work at present.

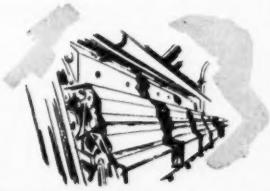
"The farm equipment and chemicals industries have given us a host of new machines and materials, over the span

*(Continued on Page 36)*

# *Quick Reference Guide*

## to lower operating and maintenance costs

**GULF E.P. LUBRICANTS**—for better protection of reduction gear drives.



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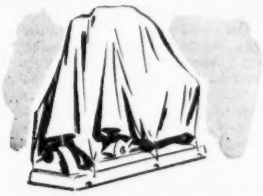

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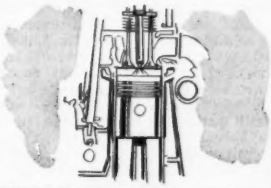

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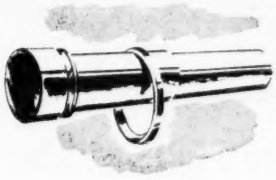

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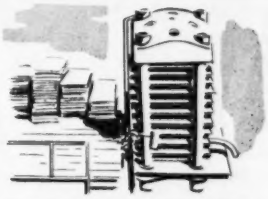

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# From our Washington Bureau

## By FRED BAILEY

**Washington Representative**

***The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS***


• **Extension of Price Controls**—Congress and the Administration seem to have reached a gentleman's agreement on extension of price controls. Congress is to extend control authority and the Administration is to speed up suspension of ceilings on all commodities not in critically short supply.

It is understood that OPS will drop nearly all controls, reserving only the authority to re-impose them if and when inflationary pressures boost prices above legal minimum ceiling levels. It is a compromise that does not entirely satisfy either side, but both now are convinced that a 100 percent victory is not possible.

Price Administrator Gov. Arnall is given credit for smart maneuvering which took most of the steam out of the anti-OPS drive by farm and business groups to kill the price agency. Earlier this year he began tossing ceilings overboard in an effort to lighten opposition to continuation of the price features in the Defense Production Act.

Ceilings on cottonseed, soybean and corn oils were shelved. The same was done for wool, lard, tallow, burlap, and calfskins. Then cotton ceilings were suspended. There are strong indications that other farm produce ceilings are to be dropped later, unless there is a price reversal.

Every time a ceiling was suspended opposition to OPS extension was reduced by just that much. Arnall, as a result, appears to have turned what looked like certain defeat into at least a partial victory.

None of the farm organizations has reversed its position in favor of killing OPS, but the trend of farm prices away from ceilings has given them something else to worry about. They are not nearly as vigorously insistent about decontrol as they were only a few weeks ago.

As matters now stack up we look for control authority to be extended until next February or March, with only a few, minor changes in the law. One of those probably will be to drop the strict controls on imports of fats and oils. Only the dairy groups are putting up strong opposition to that.

• **Fear of Inflation**—Washington is concerned now about inflation only as a future possibility. That could result rather quickly from spread of the war in Korea, or from a series of strikes that would cripple production and thus create shortages.

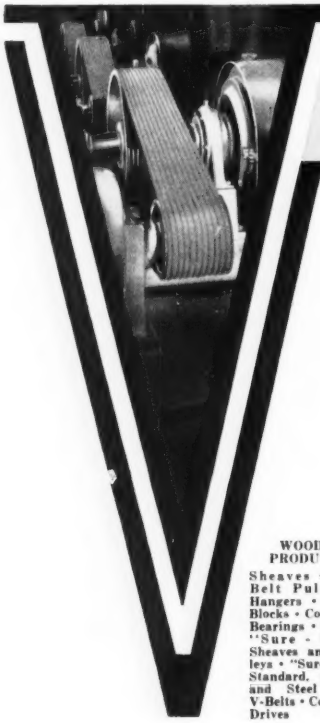
But, fear of inflation definitely has subsided. Industrial production of consumer goods has continued large, inventories have increased and so has national income, but demand has not kept pace. The only shortage seems to be customers.

Privately, many government officials admit they are more concerned about the possibility of further deflation than about higher prices in the near future. Emphatically they do not want any sign of inflation just ahead of the November election.

Government policies for the next five months will be to keep prices as steady as possible. Changes either way would be sure to irritate many voters. If the general level of prices start down you can expect government actions to pump more money into the economy to counteract any trend toward deflation.

For nearly all farm commodities the problem more likely will be that of keeping prices from going too low. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, surveying the outlook for the next several months, says that demand for farm products will not change much, but that it expects total farm production this year to set a new record high.

• **Congress and Price Supports**—Politics and weakened farm prices are forcing

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Congress into a corner on price supports. Earlier it had been the intention of congressmen from farm areas to talk a lot about boosting the mandatory support rates in the law, but to do nothing more than just talk.

Democrats thought that would be good campaign strategy. Republicans went along because they figured that they could point out that Secretary Brannan already has authority to raise support levels if he wants to. That would place responsibility for low support levels directly on the Administration's shoulders.

But the subject of higher supports proved to be quicksand. The more the congressmen talked about raising supports the deeper they got into trouble. Democrats have talked so much about raising supports that they may have to go through with it. Republicans, fearful that refusal to go along on higher price props might react unfavorably to them in November, don't have much choice.

The Senate Agriculture Committee held hearings several weeks ago on bills which would raise most farm commodities to the 90 or 100 percent support levels. The Committee had no intention of reporting out a bill.

Meanwhile, the House Agriculture Committee was holding hearings, and approving a bill by Rep. Abernethy of Mississippi to raise cotton supports by about $15 a bale, if the USDA crop reports indicate as much as 16 million bales this year. The Rules Committee has given the bill the green light and it may reach the floor for a vote at any time. Passage is probable in the House, but less certain in the Senate.

The Senate Committee still may escape backing a bill to force higher supports this year, but it can't be sure of that now. Committee leaders hope that a bill to postpone the transition from the old to the new parity formula from Jan. 1, 1954, to Jan. 1, 1955, may ease the pressure for new support legislation. The new parity would force a reduction in supports for cotton and some other commodities.

New Product

### RODENT REPELLENT-TREATED BAG ANNOUNCED BY FULTON

Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., have just announced the development of a new rodent repellent-treated bag which they have named "Ratscat." This new secret formula can be used on either cotton goods or burlap.

Experiments with these new bags began in 1948, in cooperation with a large Louisiana rice farmers' association. During the first year they used a few bags, which seemed satisfactory. In subsequent seasons they increased the use of these rodent repellent-treated bags and were highly pleased with the amount of grain they saved.

This year, the association's management advised Fulton they plan to use only Fulton's Ratscat bags, because they are so highly pleased with the results of the past five years.

Association officials reported many farmers who store rice on their farms have requested the association to sell them Ratscat bags for farm grain storage.

Fulton officials are greatly pleased with the favorable comments they are receiving from satisfied users.

Orders for Ratscat bags can be placed at any Fulton plant, officials said.

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**Fast Action**—Aldrin goes to work instantly. If the weevil breathes, eats, or even touches aldrin—he dies. You can see dead bugs in less than two hours.

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**Easy to Use**—Aldrin sprays handle easily in any conventional application equipment. And the low concentration means that there's less clogging of spray nozzles.

**Dust or Spray**—Aldrin is available in either form . . . is just as effective either way. Order the kind that has proven best for your area.

**Compatibility with other Insecticides**—Aldrin mixes readily and is compatible with other insecticides and fungicides. In fact, aldrin-DDT dusts and sprays are available for controlling all cotton insects including bollworm.

*Ask your insecticide dealer for aldrin*

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*June 17-18*

# Louisiana-Mississippi Ginners to Meet

**■ Clifton Kirkpatrick, director of National Cotton Council's Field Service, to deliver keynote address at opening session.**

The Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association will hold its twenty-second annual convention June 17-18 at the Eola Hotel, Natchez, Miss.

The convention will get underway Tuesday, June 17, with registration at 10 a.m., a board of directors meeting at 11 a.m., and the first session at 2 p.m. with George E. Baird, Inverness, Miss., president, presiding.

Clifton Kirkpatrick, director of the Field Service of the National Cotton Council, will deliver the keynote address. His talk will be followed by a panel discussion on "What Every Ginner Should Know About Insurance." J. F. Barksdale, secretary, Mississippi State Rating Bureau, Jackson, will discuss "The Ginner and the Rating Bureau"; David J. Brewer, Barry & Brewer Agency, representing the Mississippi Association of Insurance Agents, Greenwood, will lead the discussion on "The Ginner and His Agent"; Edgar Rushing, special agent, Hartford Fire Insurance Company, representing the Mississippi Fieldmen's Association, Jackson, will discuss "The Ginner and the Fieldmen."

Other talks in the Tuesday afternoon session will be "What Every Ginner Should Know About Scales," by Charles J. Koch, engineer and designer, manager of Howe Scales Co., New Orleans, La.; and "What Every Ginner Should Know About the 5-Acre Cotton Contest," by T. M. Waller, Extension agronomist in charge of contest, State College, Miss.

A friendship hour at 7 p.m. on the Top Deck at the Eola Hotel for the ginners, wives, and all guests will precede the annual dinner at 8 p.m. Dr. James L. Brakefield, director of public relations, Liberty Mutual Life Insurance Company, Birmingham, Ala., will make the address. There will be a bingo party following the dinner.

The Wednesday, June 18, session will get an early start with a breakfast scheduled for 7:30 a.m., at which association business matters will be discussed, resolutions made, and the report of the nominating committee heard. The second open convention session will start at 9 a.m. in the Council Room at City Hall, with George T. Hider, first vice-president, National Cotton Ginners' Association, presiding.

L. C. Murphree, author of the manual of the Extension Service, "1952 Recommendations for Cotton Insect Control," will speak on "What Every Ginner Should Know About Insect Control." Next on the program is a panel discussion, "What Every Ginner Should Know About Cotton Ginning." Participating will be Francis L. Gerdes, in charge, Stoneville Cotton Laboratory, Research and Testing Division, Cotton Branch, Stoneville, Miss., whose topic will be "Effects of Ginning on Fibre Quality"; and Charles C. Speakes, mechanical and agricultural engineer, U.S. Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss., who will discuss "Some New Mechanical Problems at the Gin."

The final talk will consider "What Every Ginner Must Know About the Wage & Hour Law" and will be delivered by C. Arthur Sullivan, prominent attorney, Jackson, Miss. The session will close with a question and answer period for all speakers.

Entertainment has also been planned for the ladies attending and includes luncheon at Old Carriage House, Stanton Hall, tours of Old Natchez, and a tea hour in one of the fabulous old homes after the tour.

Association officers in addition to Baird, are C. E. Fontenot, Eunice, La., vice-president for Louisiana; G. M. Lester, Jackson, Miss., treasurer; and Gordon W. Marks, Jackson, Miss., secretary.

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## Oscar Johnston Foundation

*(Continued from Page 32)*

of a few years," Durand explained. "On the other hand, there is too little understanding of the full implications of mechanization and related developments at the farm level. More men are needed with specialized training which will enable them to aid farmers in putting mechanization into efficient and effective practice.

"With this need in mind, the Foundation is establishing an initial group of three graduate fellowships to speed the development of a nucleus of highly trained leadership for making technological progress more practical and profitable to the nation's cotton farmers."

The Oscar Johnston Foundation was established by the National Cotton Council's board of directors in 1948 in tribute to the man who founded the Council and who served as its president for 10 years.

"The Council board contemplated an organization which would further the goals toward whose achievement Oscar Johnston has devoted so substantial a portion of his life—the increased consumption of American cotton and cottonseed products, and the consequent improvement of the welfare of the twelve million people of the cotton industry and of the groups allied with cotton," Durand declared.

He explained that the Foundation is the means of participation in the cotton program by such groups as farm machinery manufacturers, railroads, utilities, steamship companies, commodity exchanges, chemical and insecticide manufacturers, fertilizer manufacturers, banks, gin and oil machinery firms, distributors of farm equipment and supplies at the local level, and all groups serving and benefiting from the cotton industry.

"Each of these groups," Durand said, "has a definite stake in the future of cotton, but because membership in the National Cotton Council is limited to the raw cotton industry, none has been able to participate directly in cotton's industrywide program.

"The Oscar Johnston Foundation offers these allied groups the opportunity of furthering organized cotton's efforts in the broad fields of research, education and promotion. As cotton benefits from these efforts the industry's suppliers are certain to receive proportionate benefits in the form of increased sales of supplies and services."

## Export-Import Bank Makes France Loan for Cotton

The Export-Import Bank recently announced a loan of $45 million to France for the purchase of U.S. cotton. Operational details have not yet been approved. At current prices, the loan should provide for the purchase of about 225,000 bales of cotton.

## India Announces Additional Cotton Export Quota

The government of India recently announced an additional cotton export quota of 41,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) of short staple cotton. This increased the export quota for the 1951-52 season to a total of 246,000 bales of which one-half, 123,000 bales, consists of Bengal-type cotton.

# *Continental* SCREW CONVEYORS

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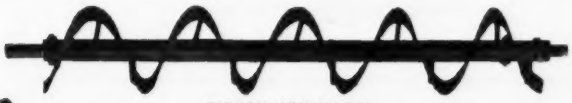
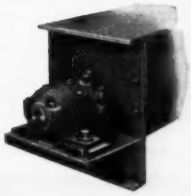
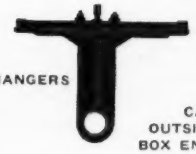


RIBBON CONVEYOR



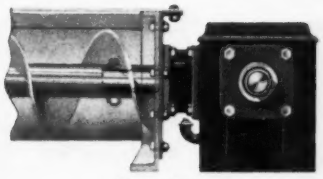
FABRICATED STEEL BOX END WITH CONTINENTAL SKF PILLOW BLOCK, AND SPLIT DUST SEAL GLAND

COUPLINGS

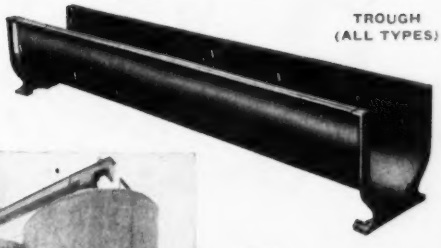


HANGERS

CAST IRON OUTSIDE PATTERN BOX END WITH FEET



ENCLOSED COUNTERSHAFT BOX ENDS



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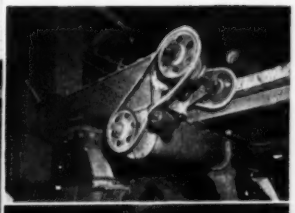

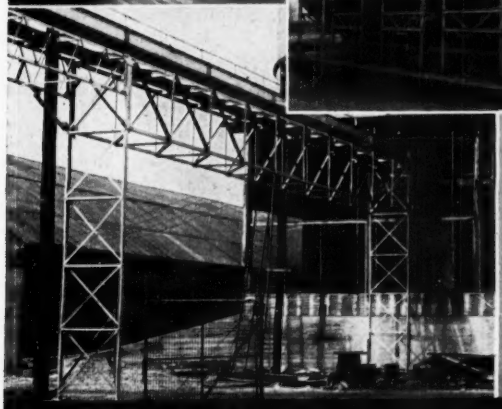

*Industrial Division* **CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY** Birmingham, Alabama

## Missouri to Sponsor Entry In Maid of Cotton Contest

A new type beauty contest featuring intelligence, looks, charm, and personality has been scheduled for Missourians this year, according to an announcement made this week.

A "Maid of Cotton" will be selected from Missouri to represent the state in the national contest. This young lady will be selected from 21 contestants representing the cotton counties of Missouri.

With a trip to Europe, South America, and a tour of the U.S. in sight for the national winner, local committees are beginning work on the necessary details to send their pick to the county finals. Each county will be eligible to send 3 young ladies to the state finals where the 1953 Missouri Maid of Cotton will be selected. The state winner will compete with other state winners in the national contest in December or January.

In announcing the state contest, A. L. Story, president of the Missouri Cotton Producers Association, the sponsoring organization, emphasized that contestants would be judged on their personality, looks, charm, intelligence, and other similar traits rather than on clothing.

The MCPA is circulating information and application blanks on the contest to all civic clubs in the cotton producing area of the state.

• Plastic pipe, now available from irrigation well supply houses and hardware stores, makes it easy to set up temporary, movable water lines.


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to end clogging troubles in cotton spraying

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OTHER TeeJet NOZZLES

Flat Spray Tips for pre-emergence and general weed control . . . defoliation spraying . . . and flame cultivation. Cone Spray and Disc Type Tips for related spraying applications. Ask your dealer about these or write for TeeJet Bulletin No. 58.

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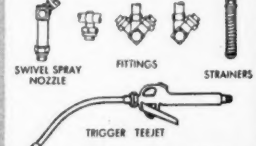


for the best in performance from equipment and chemicals!


## Death Claims A. G. Hopkins, Of Mrs. Tucker's Foods

Funeral services were held May 28 for Arthur G. Hopkins, president of Mrs. Tucker's Foods, Inc., of Sherman, Texas. Hopkins, 61, died May 25 in a Jacksonville, Ill., hospital of a heart ailment.

Mrs. Tucker's Foods became a subsidiary of Anderson, Clayton & Company in February of this year.

Hopkins was born and reared in Marshall, Texas and received his early education in the city's schools. He went to Austin College at Sherman, finishing in 1914. He spent three years in the lumber business at Paris, Texas and returned to Sherman to make his home in 1917. Hopkins became secretary-treasurer of Interstate Cotton Oil Refining Company in that year and served the company in that capacity until 1931, when he became president. The firm's name was changed to Mrs. Tucker's Foods in 1947.

Hopkins was a tireless civic, business and religious worker. He had served as president of the Sherman Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club and the Sherman Community Concert Association. He had held the post of vice-president of the East Texas Chamber of Commerce, and was one of the founders and trustees of the Texas Research Foundation at Renner. He was also a member of the Southwestern Chemurgic Council, a member of the Wilson N. Jones Hospital board of trustees; chairman of the Joe F. Etter Foundation to establish a children's hospital at Sherman, and a director of the Menninger Clinic of Topeka, Kans.

Hopkins was also a director of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railway, Texas Power & Light Company, the Merchants & Planters National Bank of Sherman, and the J. M. Radford Grocery Company, of Abilene, Texas. He was treasurer of the latter company.

He is survived by his wife; two sons, Arthur Hopkins, Jr., and Hammond Hopkins, both of Sherman; three daughters, Mrs. L. M. Wright, Sherman; Mrs. George Hopkins, Abilene; and Mrs. Joe Joiner, Barstow, Texas. Also surviving are a borther and three sisters.

## National 4-H Club Camp Scheduled June 18-25

The twenty-second National 4-H Club Camp will be held in Washington, D. C., June 18-25 under the supervision of USDA's Extension Service and the State colleges of agriculture.

Every State, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, will be represented at the camp this year. Each is sending two 4-H Club boys, two 4-H Club girls, and one or more adult leaders. Selection is made by the state directors of extension work.

The objectives of the camp are to contribute to the 4-H delegates' preparation for responsible citizenship and service as junior leaders in their communities through (1) a wider outlook gained from travel and acquaintance with young people of other states and countries, and (2) a better understanding of the manner in which our government functions, by first-hand observation, group discussions, and inspirational addresses by leading men and women. The delegates will also visit points of historical interest.

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**Steinlite**

**MOISTURE TESTERS**

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GARDEN CITY, KANSAS

February 19, 1952

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We are very well pleased with the new model 400 G Steinlite Tester as it fits our requirements very well. The new fast reading thermometer in the new tester is a great improvement and speeds up the operation considerably. We will highly recommend the use of this new tester to the grain trade.

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Harry G. Johnson
Manager

HGJ/gh

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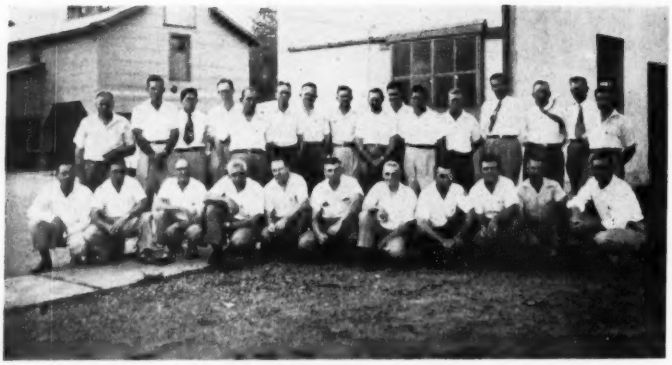

EXTENSION ginning specialists, gin machinery manufacturers, USDA ginning and fiber laboratory personnel and others who participated in the conference at Stoneville, May 18-23.

*Goal: Better Ginning*

# Ginning Specialists Confer At Stoneville, May 18-23

■ **MACHINERY manufacturers, ginning and fiber laboratory personnel take part in conference aimed at increased gin operating efficiency.**

BETTER GINNING, and thus increased farmer income from cotton, will result from the recent conference of Extension cotton ginning specialists at Stoneville, Miss. Meeting with the specialists were representatives of the gin machinery manufacturers and research personnel from the U. S. Cotton Ginning Laboratories at Stoneville and Mesilla Park, N. M. The conference was held May 18-23.

Officials and engineering personnel from the following major gin machinery manufacturers were present: Cen-Tennial Cotton Gin Company, Continental Gin Company, Gullett Gin Company, Hardwicke-Etter Company, Lummus Cotton Gin Company, The Murray Company, and John E. Mitchell Company.

State ginning specialists and those working with ginners attending the conference were Lawrence Ennis, Jr., Alabama; Robert H. Sloan, Arkansas; Mansel M. Mayeux, Louisiana; Tom J. Johnston, Mississippi; J. M. Ragsdale, Missouri; J. C. Ferguson, North Carolina; C. V. Phagan, Oklahoma; Sam A. Williams, South Carolina; M. T. Gowder, Tennessee; and Ed H. Bush, Texas.

J. C. Oglesbee, Atlanta, and Alfred M. Pendleton, Dallas, USDA Extension ginning specialists, planned and conducted the conference. S. P. Lyle, of the USDA Extension Service, Washington, outlined the objectives of the conference at a dinner session on May 18.

The session May 19 dealt with an explanation of the basic types of ginning systems and their effect on cotton quality, and a discussion of (1) ginning problems resulting from various harvesting methods; (2) types of ginning systems to handle cottons harvested by various methods; (3) costs of operating these systems; and (4) fiber quality preservation and damage in ginning. Chas. A. Bennett, Francis L. Gerdes, and John E. Ross of the Stoneville laboratory participated in the discussion.

Speaker at an evening session on May 19 was Dr. C. R. Sayre, president of Delta and Pine Land Company, Scott, Miss. He dealt with the need for more educational work in cotton ginning.

On May 20, there were panel discussions dealing with conditioning, cleaning and ginning cotton under (1) rain-grown conditions and (2) irrigated conditions. Oglesbee was chairman of the first panel and Pendleton the second.

Speaker at the evening session on May 20 was B. G. Smith, manager of the Delta Council, Stoneville. His subject was "Cooperation for Effective Gin Operators' Schools."

On May 22, Vernon P. Moore and Charles M. Merkel of the Stoneville laboratory, discussed material handling by air and fans. Also on that date, Geo. R. Boyd, Washington, discussed the results of a study by the Industry-Wide Committee on Cotton Quality.

The entire personnel of the ginning and fiber laboratories at Stoneville and Mesilla Park participated in a combined panel and discussion period on May 23. Topics included packaging, trash disposal, fire prevention, moisture and oils, and storage.

Features of the conference were visits to seven gin plants near Stoneville where gin machinery factory personnel gave instruction on the operation, maintenance and repair of machinery made by each of the major manufacturers. Plants visited were: May 19, Crawford Gin, Boyle, Miss. (Hardwicke-Etter machinery); May 20, Finklea Gin, Leland, Miss. (Lummus machinery); May 21, Jonestown Gin Company, Jonestown, Miss. (Gullett machinery); Joe Odenwald Gin, Ruleville, Miss. (Mitchell machinery); Zumbro Plantation Gin, Cleveland, Miss. (Cen-Tennial machinery); May 22, Dean and Company Gin, Tribbitt, Miss. (Murray machinery); May 23, Deer Creek Gin Company, Leland, Miss. (Continental machinery).

The conference was another instance of effective cooperation between the gin machinery manufacturers, the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory and the Extension Service to provide ways and means of reaching ginners with practical and up-to-date information on gin operation.

## Drouth and Insects Cut Iraqi Cotton Estimate

The 1951-52 production of cotton in Iraq has recently been estimated at 38,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), the same as in 1950-51, according to reports to USDA. Earlier estimates of the 1951-52 crop were double this amount. A lack of sufficient water for irrigation and heavy infestation by the spiney bollworm resulted in complete loss of large areas planted to cotton.

About 90 percent of the current season's crop was Akala Rogers variety, while the remainder consisted of Coker Wilt, both American Upland-type cotton. Planted area in 1951-52 reportedly reached 175,000 acres or more, considerably above the 100,000 acres harvested in the preceding season.

The government has limited the distribution of cottonseed to each farmer for planting in 1952-53 to no more than one-third the amount distributed in 1951-52. Some farmers are not planning to grow cotton in the forthcoming season because of the general failure of the crop in 1951-52 and the sharp decline in cotton prices since the end of 1951. Consequently, planted cotton acreage will probably decrease considerably in 1952-53. Since no satisfactory measures have been developed to control the bollworm, production may not reach the level attained in the past 2 seasons.

Exports of cotton from Iraq during the first 11 months of the 1951 calendar year totaled 18,000 bales, compared with the 19,000 bales exported in the full year 1950. No breakdown of these exports by countries of destination is available. About 1,500 bales of U.S. cotton were imported in recent months for consumption by the local Iraq Spinning and Weaving Company in an attempt to offset the high prices prevailing for domestic cotton earlier in the season.

## Late Spring Delays Crops In Parts of Soviet Union

A late spring has delayed sowings of crops in many regions of the Soviet Union, according to reports to USDA. This has complicated considerably the field work and, under Russian climatic conditions, may have an unfavorable effect on crops. It was reported, however, that early in May collective farms in a number of the southern regions had fulfilled, or over-fulfilled their small-grain acreage goals. Fulfilling of the cotton acreage goal also was reported.

*Production Expenses Up*

# Gross Farm Income Now Leveling Off

**■ Any decline in farmers' net income is likely to be fully reflected in their purchasing power.**

Farmers' net income in 1952 is expected to be about the same as or somewhat smaller than the 14.9 billion dollars they realized last year, according to a release by USDA-BAE. Gross farm income, which rose 14 percent in 1951, seems to be leveling off this year with increased output largely offset by lower average prices. On the other hand, farm production expenses, which rose 12 percent last year, are still rising though at a considerably slower rate.

Since prices paid by farmers for commodities they use for family living are currently averaging a little higher than last year, any decline in farmers' net income is likely to be fully reflected in their purchasing power. In fact, the purchasing power of farmers' total net income this year may turn out to be lower than in any of the previous 10 years except 1950.

Cash receipts from farm marketings, the principal element in farmers' gross income, may be slightly higher than the 1951 total of 32.8 billion dollars. If growing conditions are average, the total volume of farm marketings is expected to be somewhat larger than last year's volume—and probably larger than in any previous year. However, prices of farm products are likely to average a little lower than they were in 1951, offsetting most if not all of the expected increase in volume. Prices so far in 1952 have been 3 percent lower than the average for all of 1951.

Cash receipts from wheat and dairy products will probably be higher in 1952 than in 1951. With average yields and prices at about current levels, receipts from corn and cotton will also be higher. But receipts may be lower in the case of meat animals, eggs, flaxseed, soybeans, and some fruits. The outlook is generally a little more favorable for crops than for livestock, because their prices may hold up a little better and total sales of crops are expected to increase more than those of livestock and livestock products.

In addition to cash receipts from marketings, farmers' gross income includes the value of home-produced food and fuel, the rental value of farm dwellings, and government payments. The total of these additional items will probably be about the same in 1952 as in 1951, so that farmers' total gross income will increase only to the extent that their cash recepits from marketings may increase.

The total cost of farm production will probably be moderately higher in 1952 than in 1951, with all the major expense items contributing to the rise except purchased livestock. Prices of feeder livestock are expected to average lower than last year, so that farmers' expenditures on this item may be down a little. On the other hand, increases of from 8 to 10 percent are expected in farmers' expenditures for feed and fertilizer. And smaller percentage increases are indicated for hired labor, tax payments, interest charges, rents, depreciation, and most of the other miscellaneous expenses.

Thus, any increase in farmers' gross income that may occur this year is likely to be offset by higher production costs. And it is quite possible that the latter may actually rise a little more than gross income.

## Improvements Proposed for USDA's Advisory System

Among the recommendations of the Agricultural Research Policy Committee designed to strengthen USDA's advisory system for agricultural research, are: (1) That a national forestry research advisory committee be established on a temporary basis. (2) That a working group be set up to survey the present research on soils, water, and fertilizers, and report to the Policy Committee next winter with recommendations concerning this program. (3) That a similar working group be set up to consider present research on production economics. (4) That the Policy Committee begin immediately a study to determine just what kind and how large an agricultural research program is needed during the next several years to help farmers meet the constantly increasing production of food and feed that is required to provide for the growing population. It has been pointed out that at the present growth rate, the population will be 25 percent larger in 1975.

• Total feed consumed by a calf that is creep-fed during the suckling period is from 500 to 600 pounds.


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The reason why you'll find so many Fafnir Power Transmission Units on mills and gins is that they're equipped with Fafnir Wide Inner Ring Ball Bearings and self-locking collars. This Fafnir development eliminates shouldering, lock nuts and adapters. Made to inch dimensions to fit standard shafting, they slide right into place. Efficient seals and shields are provided to meet the toughest conditions.

*For every Gin or Oil Mill application,* on original equipment or replacement, you can count on the right Fafnir Ball Bearing Unit. They're made for saw, brush, distributor and idler shafts . . . linters, gins, attrition mills, presses, motors, fans, conveyors, lineshafts and countershafts. Records prove . . . easier installation, easier starting, long lasting, substantial power savings, a minimum of maintenance and lubrication. Write for literature. The Fafnir Bearing Company, New Britain, Conn.

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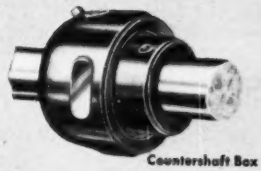

Countershaft Box

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## Peanut Millings Continue At Low Level for Season

Farmers' stock peanuts milled to date this season (September 1951-April 1952 inclusive) totaled 984 million pounds, USDA-BAE has reported. This is 25 percent less than the 1,318 million pounds milled during the first eight months of the 1950-51 season and is the smallest quantity milled during a comparable period since the 1941-42 season. Of the total quantity milled 833 million pounds were cleaned and shelled, or about one-third less than through April last season while crushings of 151 million pounds were about three times as great as the 47 million pounds crushed to this date last year.

The supply of peanuts in commercial positions on April 30, amounted to 625 million pounds, farmers' stock equivalent, which was only 3 percent less than holdings of 648 million pounds on this date last year. The present supply of farmers' stock peanuts and holdings of cleaned peanuts for roasting of 443 million and 26 million pounds, respectively, about equal holdings on this date last year. Stocks of shelled edible grade peanuts reported at 156 million pounds are about 13 percent smaller than holdings on April 30, 1951.

The disappearance of shelled peanuts, including oil stock for crushing, totaled 536 million pounds to April 30, 28 percent less than disappearance of 743 million pounds to April 30, 1951. The reported quantities of shelled peanuts used in making candy and salted peanuts were larger by 3 and 9 percent, respectively, than the quantities reported used for these purposes a year ago while the quantity used for making peanut butter showed a slight decrease.

## Dalton E. Gandy Marries Miss Lucy Savage June 3

Miss Lucy Savage, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Linton L. Savage of Tulsa, Okla., was married to Dalton E. Gandy, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Gandy of Athens, La., in the First Baptist Church at Ruston, La., June 3.

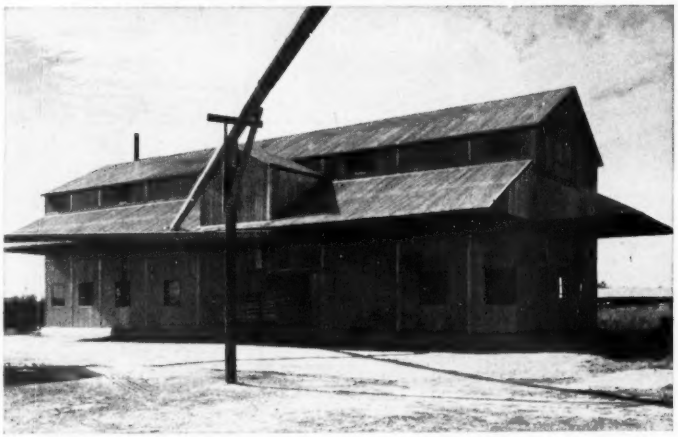
Miss Dorothy Long of Conway, Ark., and Dewell W. Gandy, brother of the bridegroom, attended the couple.

Mr. and Mrs. Gandy will be at home after June 10 at 907 Roberts, Ruston, La., where Mr. Gandy is associated with the Educational Service of the National Cottonseed Products Association.

• Farm fires in the U.S. cost an average of about $16 a farm every year.


# *Save Money - Buy Direct*

## GIN BUILDINGS
## COTTON HOUSES



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# QUOTES on Cotton

*Prepared by the Educational Service, National Cottonseed Products Association, Dallas*

STILL PROFITABLE — "Thousands of our farmers are finding that cotton can be a very profitable crop when grown and marketed intelligently. It is a crop that fits well into a program of crop rotation." — L. Y. Ballentine, North Carolina Commissioner of Agriculture.

•

SUMMER COTTON, WINTER CATTLE—"Cotton profits in the summer and beef gains in the winter from the same land are part of the balanced farming program of Charles H. Denson, Madison County, Mississippi." — Memphis Commercial Appeal.

•

COTTON IS FEED CROP — "Every farmer who produces cotton has a big stake in providing needed feed, in the cottonseed meal and hulls."—I. W. Carson, Louisiana Extension Service.

•

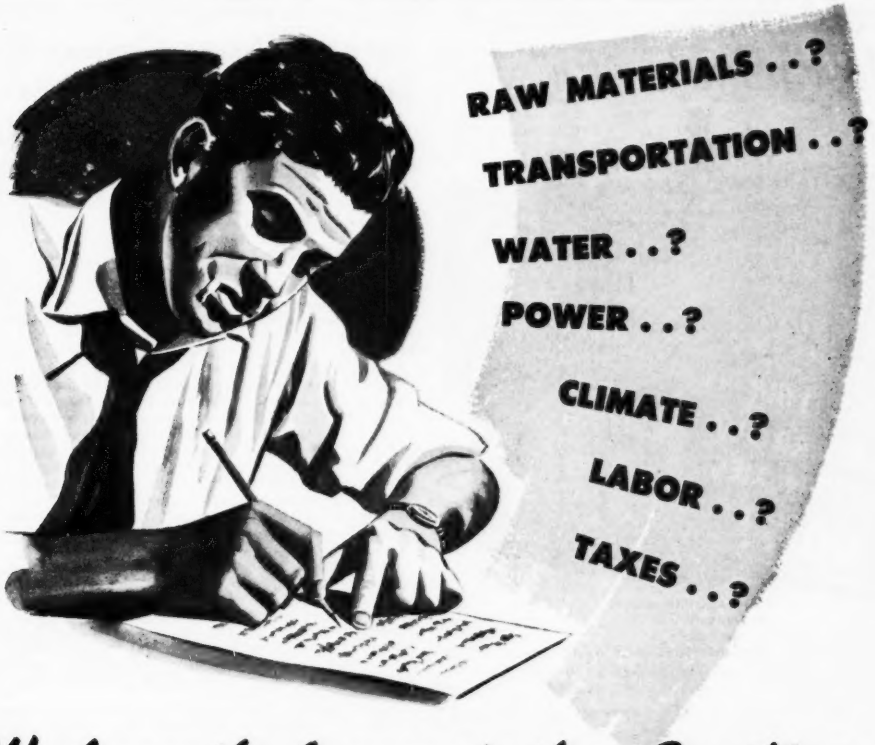
SOIL BUILDING PAYS—"J. E. Fairfield, Brazoria County, made 16 bales of cotton on 10 acres last year on land improved with phosphates and legumes."—Houston Chronicle.

•

TEAMWORK AIDS COTTON—"With diversification, we still have cotton. And it remains the king of crops. But it works in a team, not by itself. And thus it and the whole farm program become stronger."—J. M. Eleazer, South Carolina Extension Service.

•

SAVE EARLY BOLLS — "Blooms appearing in the first two weeks produce more than half the total seed cotton. Early bolls may be twice as large as later bolls. That is why it is doubly important to protect early blooms from cotton insects." — W. R. Smith, Shell Chemical Corporation, New York.

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You'll find many attractive, well-located factory sites available at reasonable prices. You'll find an abundant supply of raw and semi-finished materials used in the manufacture of finished products. The area boasts a great reserve of native, intelligent labor. Ample supply of low-cost electric power is available wherever needed . . . also, plenty of natural gas, oil and water. A vast network of railroads, highways and airlines blanket the area . . . an area that is the most heavily populated in the state, with high family income.

Let our Industrial Development Department help you gather any information you need on the above subjects. All inquiries are held confidential. Write or call the Industrial Development Department, Texas Power & Light Company, Dallas, Texas.

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YOU know from experience that your baling operations go smoother when you plan as many details as possible ahead of time. One item you will certainly need is U·S·S Arrow Cotton Ties. Why not order yours now? Then there will be one less problem to bother you when baling operations move into high speed.

U·S·S Arrow Cotton Ties are tough, strong steel bands designed to resist internal strain and external abrasions—that's why they do *not* cut through at the buckles. They hold bales neat, firm and compact from press to destination. More U·S·S Arrow Cotton Ties are used in the South and Southwest than any other brand. This fact proves what southern ginners think of them.

Order the U·S·S Arrow Cotton Ties you need from warehouses conveniently located in the Cotton Belt.

Look for the "T" on the buckle of genuine
U·S·S ARROW COTTON TIES

● The standard bundle of U·S·S Arrow Cotton Ties contains 30 ties, 11½ feet in length, and 30 buckles. It weighs approximately 45 pounds. Ties are 15/16" wide and approximately No. 19 gauge steel.

Special Arrow Ties, 12 feet in length, weigh about 60 pounds per bundle of 30 ties and 30 buckles. Ties are 15/16" wide and approximately No. 18 gauge steel.

High Density Compress Bands are also available 30 ties to the bundle in specified lengths, without buckles.

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UNITED STATES STEEL COMPANY, FAIRFIELD, ALABAMA
UNITED STATES STEEL EXPORT COMPANY, NEW YORK

U·S·S ARROW COTTON TIES

UNITED STATES STEEL


*Discussed at Memphis Meeting*

## National, State Ginners Groups Seek Closer Relationship

AT THE recent meeting of the officers of the National Cotton Ginners' Association in Memphis, the question of revamping the structure of the Association was fully discussed. The NCGA is seeking ways to correlate its activities with those of the state associations and other segments of the cotton industry.

W. Kemper Bruton, of Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president of the NCGA, presented a plan of committee structure that was approved by the officers. Under the plan, committees would be set up to work with allied industries. The plan also provides for a similar committee structure to be adopted by the state associations. This, it is felt, will provide a closer working relationship between the individual states and the NCGA.

Bruton's plan calls for six NCGA committees, as follows: production committee, to work with national farm groups; cottonseed committee, to work with the National Cottonseed Crushers' Association; merchants committee, to work with the American Cotton Shippers Association; compress and warehouse committee, to work with the National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association; spinner committee, to work with the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute; and a ginning committee, to work with government and technical agencies. The ginning committees would have two sub-committees, on ginning efficiency and quality ginning. The national organizations named would work with the committees in an advisory capacity.

In addition to the six committees listed, the NCGA would also set up an education committee and a finance committee to work directly with the association's executive body.

A state ginners association approving the plan as outlined by Bruton would have the same six-committee set up and work with the same industry groups on the state level. The state association would also have an educational committee and a finance committee to work directly with the state association's executive body.

It is contemplated that the state committee would maintain a close relationship with the state and regional interest groups operating within the state and refer matters of a regional or national scope to the NCGA. The NCGA would maintain a close relationship with industry organizations at the national level, serve as a source of information, and correlate matters affecting the Belt as a whole.

It is contemplated, under the plan discussed at Memphis, that the Cotton Belt would be divided into geographic areas, probably four in number, and a provision for veto power given to each region. This, it is thought, would insure the National association against a split that might occur because of a position taken by one region which might be opposed by another.

## Food Production May Set Record

Food supplies for the next few months are expected to be at least as large as in the same period in 1951. Somewhat larger supplies of beef and veal, poultry products, canned fruit, and processed vegetables will be available than a year earlier, but supplies of pork, butter and summer oranges will be somewhat smaller. The over-all level of retail food prices probably will continue relatively stable although the prices of some foods will change with seasonal variations in supplies.

Food production may set a new record this year. Marketings of livestock products probably will be larger than in 1951, and as of May 1, the prospects for crops were brighter than a year earlier. Total military takings of food probably will differ relatively little from the quantities purchased in 1951. Food exports in 1952, however, may amount to less than in 1951.

For 1952 as a whole, civilian food consumption per capita is expected to equal and perhaps slightly exceed the 1951 rate, which was 11 percent above the prewar average. Most of the gain is expected to result from small increases in available supplies of some of the livestock products.

Domestic demand for food is likely to continue fairly strong throughout the year, reflecting the continued build-up in national defense expenditures and consumer incomes. But with food supplies large and the likelihood of increased output of other consumer goods, no significant change in the general level of retail food prices appears likely for the remaining months of 1952.

*Texan Advises*

## Rotary Hoe Reduces Cotton Labor Costs

■ **Farmers last year saved up to 60 percent on cotton chopping and hoeing by using rotary hoes.**

Cotton chopping and hoeing rank next to harvesting as top labor consuming operations in the production of cotton. In some sections of Texas, almost one-fourth of all the man hours required to produce a cotton crop are spent on chopping and hoeing. Fred C. Elliott, cotton specialist for the Texas Agricultural Extension Service, says the use of rotary hoes will reduce the item and increase the income from cotton.

He says farmers last year reported savings up to 60 percent on these two items by using the rotary hoe. The number of rotary hoe equipped farm tractors has increased from 7,000 in 1949 to almost 19,500 in 1951. Last year such equipment was used in 111 Texas counties.

Elliott is a strong believer in using the rotary hoe for early weed control. He is quick to point out, however, that the ground speed of the tractor must be right and the hoe must be properly adjusted. A common mistake often made by the tractor operator is driving the tractor too slow. For best results, he says the tractor should be operated in third gear at speeds up to five or six miles per hour and even faster under favorable conditions and with an experienced operator.

As for the picker wheel adjustments, he says the wheels should be set so they will break the surface crust to a depth of one-half to three-fourths of an inch. This not only breaks up the surface crust but also tears up the soil so that seedling weeds and grass are exposed to the action of the sun and wind before they have a chance to come through the ground or before their root systems become established.

He reports that many farmers reduce the ground speed of the tractor because they are afraid of covering up the small cotton plants or damaging them as a result of the thoroughly torn up soil surface. Tests made by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station and the results of demonstrations conducted by farmers, he says, have proved that such damage will not occur if the rotary hoe is properly adjusted. The cottonseed was planted well below the regulated depth at which the picker wheels should be run and thus very little or no damage will occur.

Cross-cultivating or using a mechanical cotton chopper are two other mechanical practices which have been successfully used in some sections of the state for cutting the hoeing and chopping bill. About the latest thing for early grass and weed control in cotton is the use of special oils. These oils are more commonly known as post-emergence non-fortified oil and di-nitro. Elliott reports that research is continuing on this project but sufficient information is available to indicate that the use of post-emergence oil and pre-emergence di-nitro sprays are practical weed and grass control measures in some sections of Texas.

Elliott suggests that cotton producers contact the local county agent for the latest information on labor saving practices that may be used in producing cotton.

## Fewer Farm Tenants, More Farm Owners in U. S.

Fifty or sixty years ago, a trend away from farm ownership got under way and lasted nearly half a century, according to economists with USDA. But during the last few years, this trend has been reversed, and more and more farmers are coming into ownership of their farms. The economists figure that if the trend away from ownership had continued, only about 55 percent of the nation's farms would be owner-operated. The way it is, nearly three-fourths of the farms in the country are operated by their owners.

## Three New Soil Mellowers Now Being Produced

Krilium no longer stands alone as a soil mellower. At least three others are coming up, according to USDA. The American Cyanamid Co. has a powder they call Soilise (soil ice) while Dreer Co. of Philadelphia offers Fluffium. A Newark firm comes forth with Agrisoil. Numbers of experimental tests will be made by USDA to check them over.


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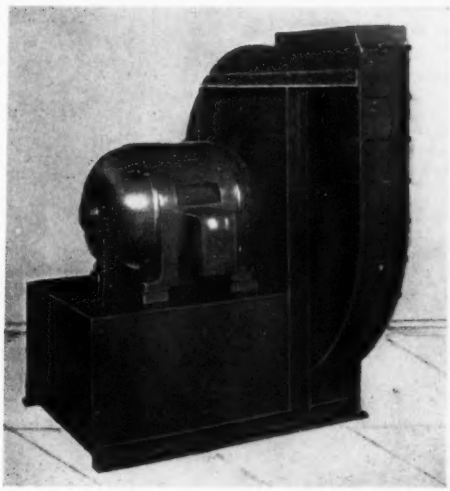
**This fan is capable of developing a vacuum of 36 inches in water. Resistance of seed is only a small percent of this capacity; balance is free to pull cool air through the seed.**

***Cooling Seed the Quickest Way Can Be Too Slow***



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*As Viewed from*

# The "PRESS" Box

## • Life-Giving Rains

THE RAINS finally came to the Rio Grande Valley of Texas, too late to give that area the big cotton acreage it planned but in time to give hope for good yields on land planted.

Rain was the big problem—but still serious is the insect situation, which sees boll weevils on the increase, the bollworm still present, and the pink bollworm threatening to cause more damage than ever before.

A USDA entomologist at Harlingen is quoted as saying: "We are going to raise a lot of cotton for the pink bollworms this year, and they will probably get all the late cotton."

## • Plowup Extension Opposed

AND SPEAKING of the Rio Grande Valley, the cotton improvement committee of the Valley Farm Bureau went on record a few days ago against an extension of the cotton plowup deadline beyond Sept. 15.

The committee, in fact, has asked for an immediate decision from the State Department of Agriculture on extension of the deadline. It warned that any extension would give the Valley's fight against the pink bollworm another severe setback. But if an extension should be granted, the committee decided, all growers should be required to defoliate their cotton not later than Sept. 1 to reduce the danger of pink bollworm infestations next year.

Some growers, who have cotton just coming up, say they are going to plow it up since, they fear, the pink bollworm will get most of it anyway. Others, it is reported, were still undecided and may let the cotton stay and "just sweat it out."

## • Business Looks Good

RISING EXPENDITURES for defense and a continued high level of business spending for investment indicate record economic activity, according to BAE USDA. Employment, wage rates, and incomes probably will continue to rise gradually and domestic demand for farm products in general will be maintained at a high level, BAE predicts. But, it said, exports of farm products will be smaller this year than in '51.

## • Fats & Oils Prices

PRICES of most fats and oils continued to decline in April. In that month, BAE-USDA reports, they averaged about 50 percent of the 1947-49 level. Large supplies are expected in 1952-53. Stocks of edible fats and oils on Oct. 1, '52, may be 50 percent above a year earlier and may exceed the 1937-41 average of 861 million pounds.

## • Drought-Breakers

THE TEXAS crop and weather bulletin for the week ending June 2 says relief from the critical drought in western and southern areas resulted in the most favorable moisture situation in two years for the state as a whole, as light to torrential rain fell in virtually all areas. But, the report said, southern counties on the High Plains still needed additional moisture. Over the eastern half of the state saturated soils kept most farmers out of the fields. In central and southeastern counties torrential downpours washed fields and caused considerable soil erosion.

## • Weather: The Big Hazard

WEATHER has given cotton a set-back in many Midsouth areas and up to June 1 much cotton was being planted for the third time. Heavy rains and unfavorable germinating conditions are largely responsible.

## • They Don't Mind Headaches

WORD COMES that four Arkansas ginners are having quite a time of it in the political arena. One ginner, J. Lee Bearden of Leachville, is in the state senate from his district, but two others are trying to wrest the seat from him. They are William Wyatt of Blytheville and Henry Hoyt of Leachville. Still another ginner, Noble Gill of Dell, is running for Democratic state committeeman. We always thought running a cotton gin provided all the headaches a man could endure. Maybe the Arkansas breed of ginner is just a little more rugged than we thought.

## • Farm Folks' Income

BAE-USDA reports that the average income of the farm population has shown a rate of increase over the past decade nearly twice that of city and town dwellers. BAE says several factors are responsible. Among them: increased agricultural production due to mechanization and improved farm techniques, the zoom in farm prices, and the farm support program. But the decrease in farm population, it is pointed out, is responsible for a part of the trend.

## • Gin Fire Reporting

THE GIN FIRE card reporting system has been approved by all allied agencies and adopted by the National Cotton Ginners' Association for Beltwide use, according to W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president of the Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners Association.

"Endorsement of the National Cotton Council has already been received," he said, "and that of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and the General Adjustment Bureau is expected after a scheduled conference in New York this week."

## • The King Is Still Cotton

I. W. CARSON, Louisiana associate Extension agronomist, points out that "Cotton continues to be King in Louisiana when it comes to the largest cash farm income." Last year the state's farmers received $158,395,000 for their crop. USDA records, Carson said, show that Louisiana harvested 763,000 bales last year from 920,000 acres, while in 1940 only 456,000 bales were harvested from 1,199,000 acres. The yield per acre jumped from 188 to 400 pounds in the 11-year period. "It should be remembered," Carson pointed out, "that in 1940 the acreage was under government restriction, while in 1951 farmers were not only relieved of this restriction, but were urged by means of an all out campaign to plant more acres." Cotton's doing all right in Louisiana—as it is in most other states.

**Georgia Crushers Honor Veteran Atlanta Chemist**

**THOMAS C. LAW, left, of Law & Company, Atlanta, was given a citation "for distinguished service to the oil mill industry" by the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association at the final session of the Alabama-Florida-Georgia crushers' convention at Savannah on June 3. Homer Ray, Georgia Peanut Company, Moultrie, right, made the award for the Georgia association. It is to be given annually.**

*From Our Washington Bureau*

# Gin Ceilings Due for Suspension; Labor Agreement Expected Soon

WASHINGTON, JUNE 5.

THE ORDER suspending cotton ginning ceilings is on OPS Chief Ellis Arnall's desk, with recommendations from all down the line for suspension. He is expected to sign the order momentarily.

Officially, the Mexican labor agreement is still up in the air. Washington declines comment, saying a tentative agreement is in the hands of President Aleman of Mexico. No comment, Washington says, until the agreement is signed.

Our information is that notes of agreement will be exchanged Friday or Saturday of this week, but the Labor Department said it has no confirmation. Reports are the agreement will contain the $2.50 per hundred minimum for cotton picking, but Labor Department officials deny this. With few minor changes, they say, the agreement is pretty much the same as last year.

## Cotton Insect Situation In Texas, As of June 3

Beneficial rains fell in some of the driest sections of Texas where they were needed most, while clear weather prevailed in others. On the whole, weather conditions were favorable for the growth and fruiting of cotton, especially during the latter part of the week.

Cotton fleahoppers and boll weevils are the two insects doing the most damage to cotton in many southern and southwestern counties, with pink bollworms being found in threatening numbers in many fields. In most central, northern, eastern and northeastern areas, thrips continue as the most damaging insect, with overwintering weevils now coming into the cotton in rapidly increasing numbers. Plant lice are generally light with only an occasional injurious infestation.

Rains and wet fields have seriously delayed the early-season poisoning program in many sections of Texas. Where this happened farmers are urged to begin or resume poisoning immediately and try to catch up. In areas where the weevil is a problem, all applications should now consist of the heavy dosage, as recommended in the Guide. All farmers in central, northcentral, eastern and northeastern areas are urged to apply heavy dosages of insecticides to their cotton now in order to control thrips and kill off as many overwintered weevils as possible before they lay eggs. From one to three applications should be made at weekly intervals, the number to depend upon the area in the state, stage of growth of the cotton plant, and previous poisoning schedule.

The cotton fleahopper is doing most damage in the Coastal Bend area of Texas. Fifty fields inspected in Aransas, Jim Wells, Nueces, San Patricio, Refugio, and Kleberg Counties averaged 21 fleahoppers per 100 terminals. This is slightly more than double the infestation of last week. Ten fields showed no fleahoppers present, 12 fields ranged from 1 to 10, 13 from 11 to 25, 7 from 26 to 50, and 8 fields had above 50 fleahoppers per 100 terminals. Boll weevils were light, the average percentage of punctured squares being only 1.0. Only five weevil infested fields were found, three in Nueces and two in Kleberg Counties. Pink bollworms were common.

Out of 37 fields inspected for thrips in Texas' Upper Coastal area in Calhoun, Harris, Jackson, Victoria and Wharton Counties, all except 5 showed light to heavy damage. Most cotton in this area is still small and not fruiting sufficiently for square inspection records. Fleahoper infestations averaged 6 per 100 terminals. No field averaged above 25.

Twenty-five poisoned fields and 60 unpoisoned fields of seedling cotton have been inspected in South and Central Texas in Austin, Bastrop, Bee, Caldwell, Colorado, Fayette, Gonzales, Guadalupe, Iavaca, Lee, Travis, Washington, and Wilson Counties with an average of 60 boll weevils per acre in the poisoned and 135 per acre in the unpoisoned fields. Light to heavy infestations of thrips were found in 73 percent of the fields inspected. The fleahopper infestation averaged 3 per 100 terminals, with slightly more than twice as many in the unpoisoned as in the poisoned fields. — Reported by K. P. Ewing, USDA, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; A. C. Gunter, Texas Agricultural Extension Service; and Dr. H. G. Johnston, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

## Labor Report Shows U.S. Workers Well Paid

To earn enough to buy a pound loaf of bread, the Russian workers must work 14 minutes, the U.S. workers 6 minutes. The figures are from a current report by the U.S. Department of Labor.

The report shows that 26 percent of the expendable income in the U.S. is required for food, leaving 74 percent, as the chairman puts it, "for schools, visits to Aunt Mary's, television, automobiles, and all the other things that go to make up the standard of living in this country."

The time required to earn enough to buy a pound of beef in the U.S. averages 31 minutes, while in Russia it is 132 minutes; a pound of bacon, 32 minutes in the U.S., compared to 331 minutes in the U.S.S.R.

The time required to earn enough to buy a dozen eggs is 32 minutes in the U.S. and 223 minutes in Russia; a pound of potatoes, 2 minutes in the U.S., 56 minutes in Russia.

Comparative figures for other countries are:

For a pound of white bread—Austria 16 minutes, Denmark 10 minutes, France 9 minutes, Germany 12 minutes, Ireland 8 minutes, Netherlands 13 minutes, Italy 13 minutes, Norway 7 minutes, and Switzerland 7 minutes.

## World Flaxseed Production In 1951 at Low Level

World flaxseed production in 1951 is now believed to have been the smallest since 1946, and prospects for increased production in 1952 are not particularly favorable. The 1951 crop is placed at 124.2 million bushels on the basis of the latest information available to USDA's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, compared with 134.2 million in 1950 and the prewar average of 133.5 million bushels.

The loss of 10.6 million bushels from the preliminary estimate is explained largely by the sharp reduction in the estimate of the Argentine crop. The estimates of the harvests in the U.S. and Canada have been revised downward slightly, but this loss has been counterbalanced largely by the increases in the estimates for Uruguay, total Africa and Europe.

The decrease in world production of almost 10 million bushels from 1950 likewise is largely the result of the short Argentine crop. Decreases in the U.S. and India were offset by expanded output in Canada, Uruguay, Europe, Africa, and possibly the Soviet Union.

Since 1947 the U.S. has been the world's largest producer of flaxseed. This position was held by Argentina in prewar years with the U.S. ranking fourth in importance. In 1951 these positions were reversed with the U.S. first and Argentina dropping to fourth place. On the basis of meager information, it appears that the Soviet Union, in recent years particularly, has held the second position as in prewar years, and India, in 1951 as in the prewar period, ranked third. These four countries in the last few years have accounted for roughly 70 to 80 percent of world production compared with about 90 percent prewar.

The prospects for production of flaxseed in 1952 remain obscure because of weather and other factors, but no substantial acreage expansion is in sight. In the U.S. the crop may show a slight increase from 1951. Only a moderate increase in plantings is expected in Argentina, and India's crop is indicated roughly at around 15 million bushels or about the same as last year's. Consequently, with no significant expansion anticipated in any of the three major producing areas of the free world, the 1952 flaxseed harvest may not show any decided improvement from the 1951 outturn.

## Algerian Flaxseed Crop Expected to Be Small

Flaxseed production in Algeria this year is expected to approximate last year's small crop, according to reports to USDA. Production has dropped sharply the past 2 years—from a high of 673,000 bushels in 1949 to 174,000 in 1950 and 58,000 in 1951. The decrease was due to the government's elimination of the guaranteed price for flaxseed.

*Plan Now for Winter*

## Cattlemen Urged to Insure Feed Supply

**■ Cattle raisers who have the right feed supplement ready at the right time usually come out of the winter with the least losses, best gains and most profit.**

If history repeats—and, it usually does—cattlemen will be ahead if they prepare now for next winter's feed supply.

"The fable of the industrious ant and the lazy grasshopper has a good lesson for cattlemen," according to A. L. Ward, Educational Director for the National Cottonseed Products Association. "A review of old newspaper stories emphasizes that cattle raisers who have the right feed supplement ready at the right time usually come out of the winter with the least losses, best gains and most profit."

Did you ever hear of the blizzard of '88? Do you remember the 1918 "blue norther"? These famous storms almost wrecked many cattle raisers. But, probably the deficiency of protein in mature and leached winter grasses and dry roughage has caused much more loss of beef production over a period of years.

A January, 1930, southwestern news story told how cattle raisers came out of what was called "the most devastating blizzard of the century" because a good supply of cottonseed cake was readily available by motor transportation to herds of cattle, "foraging unsuccessfully in the never ending blankets of snow."

So, it was not surprising, as those "blizzard baby calves" were going to market the next November, to find an Extension Service releasing a success story telling how "winter feeding has paid handsome dividends to ranchers in spite of a severe winter and late spring."

Good pasture is the most economical source of feed for the beef herd and pasture improvement is largely the foundation for a better beef cattle industry in the Cotton States. Well-planned permanent and temporary pasture help meet the winter feed problem.

However, recent severe winters have fully demonstrated that cattlemen cannot afford to depend on winter pastures alone. Mississippi is in the very heart of outstanding pasture improvement, and Extension Livestock Specialist Paul Newell knows the value and deficiencies of pastures. He says, "The term 'year-round' pasture is misleading to the extent that winter feed must be provided for 60 to 90 days. Serious disappointments result when cattle depend on winter grazing. If it is the only feed available and is retarded by cold, snow, or ice, the result is disastrous."

Colorado Extension Livestock Specialist Ford Daugherty says that the most crucial mineral and protein deficiencies in feeding cattle occur from the time the grass begins to mature in early fall until caking is commonly started in early winter. He recommends that cattle be fed small amounts of protein concentrate early to supplement the grass. This recommendation is adequately supported by Kansas experimental work where steers produced an extra ¾ of a pound of gain for each pound of cottonseed cake when fed at the rate of 1½ pounds daily while grazing abundant mature native grass.

"A cattleman shouldn't wait until Christmas to start feeding if he has cattle on the range," was the good advice from Walt Hopkins of the Southern Forest Experiment Station. Experienced cattlemen know that it is equally good advice not to wait until Thanksgiving to lay in a good supply of hay, silage, cottonseed hulls and protein concentrate. And, speaking of holidays, a cattleman probably won't have enough hay or silage if he doesn't plant before July 4.

## Ninth Annual Farm Safety Week Set for July 20-26

"Think safety — act safely" will be the general theme of the ninth annual National Farm Safety Week, July 20-26.

"It is more important than ever to stress farm safety," points out Charles F. Brannan, Secretary of Agriculture. "The responsibilities laid on the shoulders of the farmer to increase production require that every available farm worker be kept on the job."

Farm Safety Week is sponsored jointly by USDA and the National Safety Council, in cooperation with states, counties, farm organizations, and other groups interested in agriculture.

• The spread between farm and retail prices for farm products in 1951 was 50 percent.


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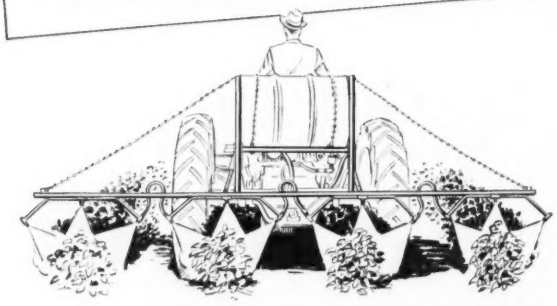

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*Arkansas Hard Hit*

# Cotton Damaged by Seedling Blight

**■ LOW TEMPERATURE and high moisture at time cotton was germinating accounts for much of this year's damage.**

Seedling blight diseases of cotton, such as have damaged so many stands in Arkansas and elsewhere this year, are not a new thing. Dr. V. H. Young, plant pathologist with the University of Arkansas' Agricultural Experiment Station, has been studying these diseases and their control since 1930, and research on cottonseed treatment was begun at the station nearly 10 years before that.

Low temperature and high moisture at the time cotton is germinating greatly favor seedling blight diseases, Dr. Young states, which accounts for much of this year's damage. He points out that cotton is a warm-weather plant, and when the temperature is less than 68° F. the plant simply "stands still"—that is, it cannot carry on photosynthesis or other activities and stops growing. The fungi that cause seedling blight are rather active at low temperatures, even though they prefer high temperatures.

Here's how it works out, according to Dr. Young. As the fungi attack the stem of the cotton plant, the plant normally develops a corky layer around the point of invasion, which the fungi cannot penetrate. Quite often plants survive attacks of seedling blight and grow up to produce a normal load of cotton. However, in cool weather the plant is helpless to act and cannot form the corky protective layer. As a result, the fungi continue to penetrate the stem and eventually destroy the entire cortex or outer layer, and the plant dies.

Dr. Young, working in cooperation with pathologists in other southern states, has been studying various seed treatments for controlling seedling blight. In research work in Arkansas, cotton stands have been increased by 50 to 100 percent with seed treatment, although yields have not been increased as much. In one series of studies, treated and untreated cottonseed was planted in rows and then thinned by hand. The plants removed in the thinning process were examined for evidence of seedling blight. There were always fewer diseased plants in rows where treated seed was planted than from rows of untreated seed. As a result of these and other experiments, most of the seed planted in Arkansas is now being treated.

Treatment should be done at least a month before the seed is planted to be effective, the research men have found. Materials recommended for treatment include organic mercury dusts such as Ceresan M, and the dust Dow 9B. Although liquids were used with good results in early years, treating seed with liquid is not a practical procedure, and dusts are now used exclusively.

The presence of blight this year should not be considered as a failure of seed treatment, Dr. Young states. For one thing, blights are caused by both seedborne and soil-borne fungi. The treatment gives only slight control of organisms present in the soil, but gives excellent control of those present on the surface of the seed. Seed treatment has eliminated the need for as much replanting of cotton as was necessary in the past, and it has also made it possible to plant cotton earlier in recent years. Early planting has some advantages, but it increases the likelihood of cool weather when the cotton is emerging, and thus increases the blight hazard.

Planting cotton when the temperature of the soil has warmed up has been suggested as a way of cutting down on seedling blight. Dr. Young believes that soil temperatures may become a criterion for planting cotton in future years. Rotating crops, so that cotton is not grown on the same field year after year, will also help control seedling diseases as well as being good cultural practice.

The experimental work has also demonstrated that treated cottonseed can be carried over a year, provided it is stored in a dry place. In fact, seedborne diseases tend to die off on seed that is held over for one year, even when it is untreated, Dr. Young reports. For that reason, plant pathologists and agronomists recommend that extra seed be saved for planting in a year when the seed is of good quality, as insurance against the possibility that the next year's crop will produce seed with lower germinating ability.

Research on cottonseed treatment is by no means completed, Dr. Young declares. New materials and methods, such as pelletized seed, are being investigated. So are the effects of acid-delinting and machine-delinting of seed. But it is certain that seed treatment, properly done, will cut down on the amount of seedling diseases, he points out.

## Official Cotton Estimate Released in Burma

The final official estimate of the 1951-52 cotton crop in Burma, including both the wagale and wagyi-type cotton, placed production at 31,700 bales (of 500 pounds gross), according to reports to USDA. This is slightly below an earlier estimate of 32,200 bales, which included only wagale cotton, and 10 percent below the 35,000 bales harvested in 1950-51.

• On the average, consumers spent 26 percent or $380 of their disposable income (income less taxes) for food in 1951.

**The William LeRoy Webers Sail for Europe**

**PICTURED ON DECK of the Cunard Liner "Britannica" in New York harbor are Mr. and Mrs. William LeRoy Weber, Taft, Texas, as they sailed for Cobh, Ireland, and a two-month combined business and pleasure trip in Europe, visiting Ireland, England, and continental countries from Norway to Italy. They will return sometime in the first part of August via Egypt and North Africa. Mr. Weber is well known in Texas agricultural circles as the former manager, for 31 years, of the Taft Cotton Oil Co. He is a past president of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and a director of the National Cottonseed Products Association.**

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FOR SALE—72-85" cookers, rolls, formers, cake presses and parts, accumulators-pumps, hull-packers, Bauer No. 153 separating units, bar and disc hullers, beaters-shakers, Carver linters, single box baling presses, filter presses, expellers, attrition mills, pellet machines, pneumatic seed unloader. If it's used in oil mill, we have it.—V. A. Lessor and Co., P. O. Box No. 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

OIL MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE: Cookers — Rolls — Pumps — Presses — Cylinders — Heads — Columns — Formers — Accumulators — Hydraulic Pumps — Hot Cake Cutters and Strippers — Filter Presses — Electric Motors, 15 to 150 h.p. with starters — Screw Presses — 30" Chandler Huller — Carver Lint Tailing Beater. — Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 151 Howell St., Dallas, Texas. Telephone PRospect 5958.

WE HAVE THE following surplus equipment for sale: One Prater, 12 ton hammermill type BS. 1 Prater, 20 ton hammermill type DFO 11. 1-100 h.p., 3-phase, 60 cycle, 440 volt motor. 10 Allis-Chalmers rotary steam tube dryers (single section). 8 French, 3-section, screw presses. 100 ft., 6" screw conveyor. 1 Allis-Chalmers, 2-pair high, cracking roll. 1 French oil settling tank. 1 Link Belt vibrating oil screen. One 6 x 4 x 6 steam duplex pump. 2 bucket elevators, 20' high, 4" cups, with oil tight case. The above equipment is available for inspection at our mill, or we will furnish further details upon request.—Swift & Company Soybean Mill, Champaign, Ill.

## Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—One Service Gin Co. 9-shelf tower drier, complete with burner, piping and fan. One Continental separator. One (70) Hardwicke-Etter feeder.—Thomas Barton, Box 1121, Lamesa, Texas.

FOR SALE—Four 6-cylinder Murray cleaners, steel frame, ball bearings, wood cylinders with sheet metal cover, complete with pulleys, $100.00 each. Three 66" V-belt convertible Mitchells in good condition, $300.00 each.—N. B. Embry, Box 768, Littlefield, Texas, phone 973.

FOR SALE—Five 60" standard, pressed steel, Mitchell machines.—W. H. Ritchey, Haslet, Texas.

COMPLETE GINS OR ANY PART OF THEM. Maybe this is what you have been waiting for. One complete five-stand plant, including Continental conveyor distributor, Mitchell extracting feeders, V-belt driven brush gins, Lummus thermo drier, steel condenser, practically new Lummus all steel, late model down packing press with hydraulic equipment and steel automatic tramper, pressed only 3,000 bales since new. 100 h.p. electric motor and equipment, fans, etc. This is a real bargain. Also one 4-80 saw Murray plant, late glass front gins, brand new tower drier, electric motor, seed scales and rotor lift, Mitchell extracting feeders and steel overhead bur extractor. Will sell any part of above two plants. Also one complete 4-80 saw steel 1937 Cen-Tennial gin outfit, conveyor distributor, 15-ton, 9' x 84' Fairbanks scale, 100 h.p., 2200 volt motor, good steel bound press, a good complete outfit for $3,900.00 cash for quick sale. If you mean business, get in touch with us.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

COTTON GIN BUILDINGS—All steel—completely prefabricated, ready to bolt together. Can be modified for any type of gin operation, for immediate shipment anywhere in the U.S.A. — Marvin R. Mitchell Steel Bldg. Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas, Phone RAndolph 5615.

GOOD USED AIR BLAST GINS—5-80 saw Murray, loose roll, glass front, direct connected gins. 5-80 saw Murray steel R. B. 6" mote conveyor standard direct connected gins with first class lint-flue. 4-80 saw Munger ball bearing direct connected gins with lint-flue. 4-80 saw Lummus "automatic" gins, complete with lint-flue and condenser. 4-70 saw Munger gins. 4-70 saw Pratt gins. Tell us your needs.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Best buys ever offered in Rio Grande Valley and South Texas cotton gins. Recent good rains assures good ginning season. Extra good ginning point will gin 3,000 or better, priced at $50,000 with $15,000 cash. Another good gin at point with 3,000 or better potential, being sacrificed at $30,000 with $12,500 cash. Many other good bargains. See or call M. M. Phillips, P. O. Box 1288, Phone No. 5-8555, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 72" Continental impact cleaner, complete with supports and 72" Continental separator. Ginned 3,000 bales. Address Box "LS," c/o The Cotton Gin & Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

AUTOMATIC gas heaters delivered and installed in your gin plant. See advertisement on page 54 this issue.—Service Gin Co., P. O. Box 21, Ville Platte, La.

FOR SALE—5-80 Lummus air blast gin, with all equipment. Write Box "E," Goliad, Texas.

SOME GOOD ITEMS IN STOCK. All prices reduced. One 14 foot steel Stacy Mindrup bur extractor. One 14 foot Hardwicke-Etter wood extractor. One 14 foot Wichita wood bur machine rebuilt like new. One 10 foot Lummus wood extractor-cleaner. Two 10 foot Hardwicke-Etter wood extractors, one 8 foot steel Elk extractor with 3-cylinder steel after cleaner. Extracting Feeders: Four 80-saw standard Mitchell F.E.C. pressed steel, flat belt machines, rebuilt. 8-66" Continental double-X model "D" extractors. 5-58" Mitchell cast iron F.E.C. ball bearing extracting feeders, each having four pre-cleaning cylinders. One 52", 6-cylinder Murray steel straight line "fan type" cleaner. One 5-cylinder and one 7-cylinder 59" Hardwicke-Etter wood frame, ball bearing cleaners, good order. One Murray "Quad," 52" steel cleaner. One 12-unit Lummus thermodrier. One Murray "PH" and one Murray "PX" steel bound presses. One Lummus late model, all steel down packing press complete with hydraulic equipment and steel automatic tramper. Hydraulic Pumps: One Continental vertical triplex. Two Murray horizontal triplex. One Union triplex. One Lummus triplex. One Beaumier 4-plunger pump, all rebuilt and in guaranteed operating order. Separators: One 52" Murray "VS" steel with 8-vane ball bearing vacuum. One Murray 52" steel "MS." One Continental 50" steel cleaner-separator. One 48" Hardwicke-Etter wood. One Fairbanks and one Hardwicke-Etter double hopper seed scales. One 9", 18' rotor lift. Two 25 h.p. vertical boilers. One five-stand Continental steel conveyor distributor. Electric Motors: 100 h.p. G.E., 440 volt motor with starting equipment. One 60 h.p. Allis-Chalmers, 2200 volt slipring motor with controls. One 50 h.p. G.E., 220 volt. One 10 h.p., 220 volt Westinghouse with starter. New "government type" tower driers, Mitchell and Service Gin heaters, and a full line of new Phelps fans in Waco stock. If you want to save money on good equipment, visit us.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 Lummus automatic gins, LEF extractor-feeders, 2 cleaners, big bur machine, down-packing Lummus press. Waukesha 145 h.p. engine. Located 8 miles south of Grand Saline, Texas. Reasonably priced. Inquire B. P. Tunnell, 815 East High Street, Wills Point, Texas.

FOR SALE—Cotton gin to be junked to highest bidder. Bids close June 30, 1952. Location, Hext, Texas.—L. Bethel, 2133 Centerville Rd., Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-70 Continental brush gins all steel late models. 4 Mitchells super double late model. 1 Mitchell conveyor distributor late model. 1 Mitchell dryer late model. 1 Mitchell big bur machine late model. 1 down draft condenser, lint flue, late model. 1 paragon press and tramper pump. 8 fans—2(40"), 2(35"), 2(30"). 4 Pratt gins all steel frames brush and ball bearing. 1 boiler 78x18. 1 Skinner engine, heater, boiler feed pump, fuel oil pump, storage tank, Howe scales, office scales, cotton house gin buildings, 2 seed houses. 3 dwellings, 5 acres of land. Also miscellaneous items for sale.—Reagor Springs Gin Company, Route 7B, Waxahachie, Texas, J. B. Hartefield, Mgr.

FOR SALE—1 million B.T.U. natural gas burner. 1-66" big Mitchell FEC pressed steel, flat belt—this machine bargain at $250.00. 5-80 Murray steel belt distributor with hoppers for 60" super Mitchells. All this machinery in good shape.—J. O. Williams, Phone 38, Frost, Texas.

FOR SALE—2-80 saw Murray gins with roll dump and glass fronts. 4-80 model C all steel AB gins with 30 fronts. 8-60" standard Mitchells with flat belt drive equipped for drying. 5-52" V-belt super Mitchells like new equipped for drying. 1-60 super Mitchell with V-belt drive. 1-60" V-belt standard Mitchell. 2-14' Lummus center feed, 1949 model steel burr machines. 2-12' Murray center feed steel burr machines like new. 1-8 Murray end feed steel burr machine. 1-14' H-E wood burr machine with long and short bypass conveyors. 1-72" Continental impact cleaner. 3-8 Stacy 50" steel horizontal cleaners. 1-66" Mitchell 1947 model 6-cylinder jembo with supports and piping. 1-52" Mitchell 4-cylinder jembo, supports and piping. 1-52" 3-cylinder Mitchell pre-cleaner. One 4 or 5 stand 7' 7 and 1⅛" center distance Mitchell conveyor-distributor. One 4 or 5 stand 7' 7 and 1⅛" center distance Cen-Tennial conveyor-distributor. 2-12 section thermo cleaner like new. 1-16 section Lummus thermo cleaner. 1-52" 1949 model Gullett steel separator. 1-50" H-E 8-flight separator. 1-38" H-E 8-flight separator. 1-6 cylinder air line steel cleaner. 1-2 cylinder Lummus steel air line cleaner. 1-60" Murray down discharge steel condenser. 2-60" Continental 1947 model side discharge steel condenser. 1-72" Murray 1947 model down discharge steel condenser. 1-2 trough Continental drier. 1 Continental steel bound paragon press, ram and casing, with new long type sills and platten supports. 1-60" new Lummus side discharge condenser in Mississippi. 1-48" D-12 groove sheave and hub. 1-2 15/16 Hill clutch. One million and a quarter B.T.U. Continental burner. 1 long stroke all steel Cameron tramper.—Bill Smith, Fulwiler Bldg., Phone 4-9626 or 4-7847, Abilene, Texas.


# ELECTRIC MOTORS
## Sales — Repairs

To better serve the Southwest cotton industry we now pick up and deliver FREE any equipment for sale or repair. Don't be shut down! Call us and we will deliver a loan motor to your plant free while we repair your equipment in our shop.

**To further our aim to give fast and dependable service, we have established a motor repair shop at Harlingen, Texas.**

Take advantage of factory-trained men, large copper wire availability, expert machinists, accurate balancing and testing equipment. Our facilities are as close as your telephone, and no more expensive than if done in your city.

**Partial list of motors we have for immediate delivery:**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1—300 hp. 3/60/2300/600 rpm, slip ring | 2—125 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage |
| 1—250 hp. 3/60/440/600 rpm, slip ring | 2—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring |
| 4—300 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring | 1—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage |
| 6—200 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring | 2—100 hp. 3/60/220/900 rpm, squirrel cage |
| 4—150 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring | 4—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring |
| 2—150 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring | 2— 75 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring |
| 3—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring | 2— 75 hp. 3/60/220/1200 rpm, squirrel cage |

**Fan and Press Pump motors and all other ratings in stock.**

**CALL ON US — DAY OR NIGHT — ANYWHERE**

Complete starting equipment available for above motors.
Free rental while we repair your motors.

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Phone HUnter 2801 DALLAS — TEXAS — Phone 3905 HARLINGEN

FOR SALE—Modern, well equipped 4-80 Continental gin plant, model C V-belt drive brush gins with "30" fronts, new Mitchell special super units, 12-cylinder Murray steel cleaner, new Lummus steel press, steel condenser and tramper, good 1947 M-M 6-cylinder 242 h.p. butane engine, Mitchell drying system, iron-clad gin building, new 1942 modern 4-room manager's residence, housing for crew, 5,000-bale location in Bailey County, Texas (Stegall Community). Price $45,000 with $20,000 cash, terms on balance. Contact N. B. Embry, Box 768, Littlefield, Texas, phone 973.

FOR SALE—Complete 5-80 Murray gin, new fronts, electric motor, excellent condition. What you can use at what its worth to you. Come look. —Lomax Lumber Company, Ruston, La.

FOR SALE—Complete 4-80 Murray all metal gin machinery with improved cleaning feeders and up-packing hydraulic steel bound press. Also one set of Fairbanks scales, 12-ton capacity. Will sell all or part. All in good condition.—N. A. Coffey, P. O. Box 551, Rome, Ga., telephone 8577.

FOR SALE—1 3-stand conveyor, Mitchell distributor with overflow shield. 1 3-cyl. 53" Mitchell pre-cleaner. 1 Murray V.S. 52" dropper. 1 40" Continental C.1. suction fan. 1 Continental upright hydraulic pump. 3-70 Continental brush gin stands with lint flue and condenser. 1 Cameron tramper. 1 wood press with steel sills and ram. 1 Rembert 40" unloading fan. 1 set cotton bale scales. 1 set 30 ft. Howe scale, 18½-ton capacity with weighograph. 1 75 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse engine with drive shaft and clutch. This is all in good condition and priced to sell. Write or call Mildred Foley, Eufaula, Okla.

FOR SALE—To be moved, complete 4-80 Murray air blast gin, $700.00 or will sell any parts separately such as stands, pump, condenser, press, ram, belting, etc. — McDuffie's Gin, Garrison, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw Lummus super jet cleaners complete with lint flue, gin flues, Lummus suction condenser and condenser fan. 3-80 saw Lummus super jet cleaners complete with lint flue, gin flues, Lummus suction condenser and condenser fan. All equipment one year old. Address Box "RR," c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

## Equipment Wanted

WANTED—All steel air line cleaner, 4 or 5 cyl. 1-40 air blast fan. 1-45 suction fan.—J. O. Williams, Phone 38, Frost, Texas.

WANTED—Fairbanks-Morse or Howe scales, 24 ft. long, good condition.—Ferry D. Lewis, McKinney, Texas.

WANTED—Steam jacketed rings for 85"cooker, 80" ID 85" OD 21" high.—Traders Oil Mill Company, Fort Worth, Texas.

WANTED—Truck scales, good used, 34 ft. or longer, 30,000 lbs. capacity or more.—D. C. Prince, 1004 14th St., Lubbock, Texas.

WANTED TO BUY—All or any part delinting equipment for planting seed. Capacity approximately 20 tons per day. Also treating equipment, must be good and bargain.—Write Box "HG," c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—Two French four or five high 85" cookers. Address Box 100, care The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

## Personnel Ads

WANTED—Job as gin manager, prefer West Texas. Have had 30 years experience operating and managing gins, both co-op and independent. Can furnish any references needed. Address Box "GS," c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—Reliable ginner who does not drink and a young man for ginner's helper. Start to work right way, living quarters available. Write Box "RW," c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—By first of July, gin manager, also experienced in cotton buying. For further particulars, write, Farmers Gin Co., Bertram, Texas.

## Power Units and Miscellaneous

**ALL STEEL BUILDINGS—Any size, any shape, for any desired use — warehouses, cotton seed houses, gin buildings, etc. Newest design, completely prefabricated and ready for immediate shipment anywhere in the U.S.—Marvin R. Mitchell Steel Bldg. Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas, Phone RAndolph 5615.**

FOR SALE—One G. E. motor, 50 h.p., 220 volt, 514 r.p.m. One 18 x 40 Murray Corliss steam engine. 75 feet three ply 18 inch leather belt, used only eight months.—Weimar Oil Mill, Weimar, Texas.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—One LRO Waukesha engine direct connected to G-E 260 kva. 300 amps. 480 volts generator. One LRO Waukesha direct connected to EM 235 kva. 283 amps. 480 volts generator, both units complete with excitors and panel boards. Also one Westinghoue 200 kva. 262 amps. 440 volts generator, V-belt drive with exciter and panel.—South Texas Cotton Oil Co., Robstown, Texas.

FOR SALE—1 rebuilt 8 x 9 6-cylinder Minneapolis - Moline engine with starting equipment, natural gas or butane.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—1-12 cylinder General Motors 1949 model diesel engine. 2-6 cylinder Worthington diesel 125 h.p. engines. 1-40 h.p. LeRoi natural gas or butane engine with radiator for drier fan. 1-120 h.p. FBM full diesel engine complete. 1-150 h.p. Climax natural gas or butane engine. 1-2 15/16 Hili clutch. New Climax engines for sale or trade.—Bill Smith, Fulwiler Bldg., Phone 4-9626 or 4-7847, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—LeRoi engine, 8-cylinder, natural or butane. Ginned 4,000 bales. Priced $4,000.—C. E. Martindill, Judsonia, Ark.

START Venetian Blind Laundry. Profitable lifetime business. Part or full time occupation. New machine. Free booklet.—L. M. Co., 101 S. 44th St., Philadelphia 4, Pa.

FOR SALE—225 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse diesel model 32-E14 with air tanks, air pump, motor and 50 kva alternator purchased new 1945. Price $8,900.00.—Dabney Crump, P. O. Box 722, Memphis, Tenn.

FOR SALE—G. M. power unit A model 6045. 135 h.p. with a 160 kw generator 220V 3-phase. Price $3,000.00.—Crump & Rodgers, P. O. Box 722, Memphis, Tenn.

**FOR SALE—1 rebuilt model 1210-12A Moline engine 220 h.p. 2 rebuilt 8 x 9 4-cylinder Moline engines 150 h.p. 1 rebuilt 35 h.p. Moline engine. New Moline engines in stock for immediate delivery. Call us for parts and service day or night. —Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 East Berry, Fort Worth, Texas.**

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services FIRST. Contact your nearest branch.

## Egypt's Vegetable Oilseed, Oil Imports Increase

Egyptian imports of 22,383 short tons of oilseeds and 16,945 tons of vegetable oils in 1951 represented marked increases from the 1950 importations of 13,972 and 9,285 tons, respectively, according to reports to USDA. Although the 1950-51 cottonseed crop was somewhat larger than in the 2 previous seasons, the cottonseed oil output, due to smaller oil yields, has been decreasing since 1949. For the first time since 1948, Egypt imported 7,952 tons of Sudanese cottonseed for crushing. Imports of 1,180 tons of cottonseed oil, mainly from Hungary, were the first imports of this commodity into Egypt. Egypt also imported 5,646 tons of sesame seed in 1951 to meet increasing local consumption demands for the oil.

Cottonseed oil output in 1951, revised, is now placed at 88,800 tons, as compared with the revised 1950 production of 93,700 tons. Egypt also consumes between 1,500 to 2,000 tons of linseed oil and from 4,500 to 5,500 tons of sesame oil each year. Most of the peanuts produced in the country are consumed locally either fresh or roasted.

Egyptian exports of vegetable oilseeds and oils are negligible in comparison with imports, and consist principally of limited quantities of cottonseed oil exported each year in exchange for industrial oils.

## New York Cotton Exchange Elects Officers for Year

John C. Lee, New York City, has been re-elected president of the New York Cotton Exchange. Re-elected as vice-president is Bernard J. Conlin. G. Clarke Watson was re-elected treasurer. Those elected to the Board of Managers are Eric Alliot; Edward C. Baumert, Jr.; Alfred Boedtker of Volkart Bros. Company; Tinney C. Figgatt; William J. Jung of Anderson, Claytor & Fleming; Frank J. Knell; Nathaniel H. Morison, Jr., of N. H. Morison; Hugh E. Paine of Abbott, Proctor & Paine; Malcolm J. Rogers; Joseph M. Sauer; Gustave I. Tolson of Geo. H. McFadden & Bro.; Alden H. Vose, Jr., of Kohlmeyer & Company; Charles B. Vose of Harriss and Vose; Edward J. Wade of Wade Bros. & Company; and J. Antonio Zalduondo of Orvis Bros. & Company.

These new Exchange officials took office June 5 for a one-year term of office.

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## Nash New Head of National Superintendents Group

H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer of the National Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, advises that the fifty-eighth annual convention held May 26-27-28 at Houston was one of the best-attended in many years. "There was more interest in Association affairs as well as oil mill operations than ever before," he said, "and the entertainment features were the best ever."

At the final session Edward L. Nash, Waxahachie, Texas was named president; L. C. Roots, Matamoros, Mexico, was named vice-president; and Wilson was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Directors elected were F. C. Vesey, El Paso, Texas, one year; J. R. Hunnycutt, Pine Bluff, Ark., two years; W. G. Davis, Jr., Los Angeles, three years; and Bentley H. Page, Lubbock, Texas, four years.

C. L. Stacey, Shreveport, La., is president of the Association's 25 Year Club. C. M. Wilson, Corpus Christi, Texas, is vice-president, and H. E. Wilson is secretary.

Officers of the Oil Mill Machinery Manufacturers & Supply Association are as follows: Edward Pflanz, Briggs-Weaver Machinery Co., Dallas, president; Dick Brown, Screw Conveyor Company, Dallas, vice-president; John Grace, Wichita Industrial Manufacturing Co., Fort Worth, secretary-treasurer.


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## Maid of Cotton Slide Film Available Through Council

"The Maid of Cotton," an 80-frame slide film illustrating women's style trends for 1952 and portraying the 65,000-mile tour made by the cotton industry's foremost fashion personality, has been released by the National Cotton Council.

The 35-mm. film strip, accompanied by a mimeographed commentary, is being issued without charge on loan to women's clubs, schools and other interested groups. It runs about 30 minutes.

Starring Patricia Ann Mullarkey, 21, of Dallas, the slide film tells how the Southern Methodist University coed won the fourteenth annual Maid of Cotton contest over nearly 500 contestants.

Scenes include final judging at Memphis, training as a model in New York City, appearances at the New York Cotton Exchange, fashion shows, fittings in Paris, visit to Hollywood, calls on governors and other highlights of her six-month tour through the U.S., Paris, Canada and Latin America.

The film shows the Maid of Cotton's complete 42-costume wardrobe, as created by 35 leading American designers and five top Paris couturiers. It also shows her 15-piece pattern wardrobe of costumes designed for home sewing.

Prints are available on request from the National Cotton Council, 271 Church St., New York 13, N. Y.

## Belgium Imports Record Volume of Oilseeds

Imports of vegetable oilseeds into Belgium in 1951 amounted to 290,390 metric tons. This is the largest volume on record, and exceeds the 1950 importation by more than one-half and the annual average for the three previous years by more than 70 percent, according to reports to USDA.

The large increase from 1950 was due partly to the government's policy of requiring the industry to build up and maintain at all times a 3-month supply of oilseeds and oil as security stocks. At the end of 1951, supplies of oilseeds were exceptionally high, amounting to 38,556 tons compared with 9,100 tons one year earlier and 11,787 tons at the end of 1949.

About 25 percent, or 72,000 tons of the total oilseed importation into Belgium in 1951 was supplied by the U.S. Most of this was soybeans (33,059) and flaxseed for oil (36,871) but there were also smaller shipments of peaunts and other oilseeds. The principal import, however was 77,580 tons of copra from the Philippines against 23,626 tons in 1950. China supplied 54,369 tons, mostly soybeans, flaxseed and peanuts, while flaxseed imports from Canada amounted to 40,825 tons. Exports of oilseeds in 1951, mainly flaxseed, amounted to only 6,356 tons. The principal recipients were France (4,154 tons) and Czechoslovakia (1,221 tons).

The production of crude edible oils in Belgium in 1951 amounted to 68,240 tons, compared with 45,560 tons in 1950. Linseed oil output totaled 38,277 tons or more than 30 percent above that of the previous year. The output of refined and hydrogenated oils of 102,582 tons was also higher than the year before.

## Solvent Extraction of Cottonseed

*(Continued from Page 16)*

out into thin flakes and sent to the solvent extraction plant. In this process, all of the oil is removed in the solvent plant. The other general process involves prepressing, or partial removal of the oil before solvent extraction. Usually, in prepressing, the cottonseed meats are rolled and cooked in processes a good bit like those used in ordinary hydraulic pressing. For prepressing, however, the cooking is usually much less than for hydraulic pressing. After cooking, the meats are sent to the prepressing machines. Expellers or screw presses are used for this process. In prepressing, the oil content of the meats is reduced to approximately 10 percent. In other words, about 60 percent of the oil is removed in prepressing. The prepressed cake is broken up in some sort of granulator. A small hammer mill is commonly used for this purpose. The granulated cake is humidified and thoroughly mixed. At this point some soaking time seems to be desirable. When these conditioning processes have been finished, the humidified granulated cake is fed to flaking rolls where it is rolled into thin flakes approximately .012" thick. I might add here that some commercial processes are being introduced where the flaking is eliminated.

The flaked prepressed cake is sent to the solvent plant where it is extracted.

Cottonseed can be extracted by either the direct extraction process or with prepressing. It is obvious that prepressing requires more power. On the other hand, direct extraction requires more steam. For any given tonnage of cottonseed, it is easy to see that direct extraction requires more solvent plant generally and more recovery equipment particularly. It has been our experience that, if an extraction plant will handle 100 tons of cottonseed per day when direct extraction is used, the same plant will handle approximately 200 tons of cottonseed per day when prepressing is used. This means that, if you have an oil mill that crushes 200 tons per day and you want to install a solvent plant to take care of this 200 tons, you will have to have twice as much solvent plant capacity for direct extraction as you would have to have for prepressing followed by extraction. On the other hand, with prepressing, you have to have a lot of expensive prepressing equipment. If an oil mill already had Expellers or screw presses that could be converted to prepressing machines, it might be most economical to use the prepressing process. On the other hand, if you were starting into solvent extraction without already owning Expellers or screw presses, you might want to try straight extraction since the cost of a solvent plant does not double when the capacity is doubled. I think that you will find that doubling the capacity of the solvent plant will increase the cost 35 percent to 50 percent.

Other factors can influence your decision as to whether or not you will use prepressing or direct extraction. For example, the availability of power at your plant might be an important factor. Steam and water also have to be considered.

In working with both direct extraction and prepressing, I have gotten the impression that there are some other differences worth taking into account. I believe that the prepressing-solvent extraction combination is a little easier to operate than direct extraction.

Prepressing seems to be a kind of leveling process that lets you take wide variations in cottonseed and end up with a material for solvent extraction that is fairly uniform. This reduces the amount of variation you have in solvent extraction processing. In direct extraction, if a thorough cooking process is not used prior to extraction, it is difficult to reduce the gossypol content of the meal by after-cooking. After-cooking has to be so intense that some of the nutrition advantage of having raw meal is lost.

Both prepressed and direct extracted meals have a very attractive light color. All solvent extracted meals tend to be a little dustier than hydraulic or Expeller meals. Solvent extracted meals of low oil content (below 1 percent) are very difficult to pellet. So far as I know, no one has yet made a satisfactory solvent meal pellet for our part of the United States with conventional pelleting equipment such as we have used for hydraulic and Expeller meal.

In most solvent plants now in use, the general type of solvent recovery equipment exists. The biggest difference between kinds of solvent plants lies in the type of extractor used. In general, there are two major types of extractors. In one type of extractor, solvent is showered down on the cottonseed meats and works its way down through the mass of meats in the buckets, baskets or compartments of the extractor. In this process, "counter

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current" flow is obtained by catching the solvent or mixture of solvent and oil in various compartments, and pumping them on to the next stage of the process. One of the big advantages claimed for this particular type of process is that the mixture of solvent and oil, or miscella, is filtered through the bed of meats and consequently contains a minimum of fines. Filtration problems are thus greatly reduced.

The most common type of percolation extractor is the Bowman extractor. It also is called the Hunson-Mueller extractor, or around the oil mills, it is often called the "bucket elevator" type of extractor. Another extractor of this general type is the Blaw-Knox Rotocell. A third extractor of this type is the Desmet machine which consists of a long, slowly moving belt containing the meats. Solvent is showered down on this belt, and miscellas, or mixtures of solvent oil of various concentrations, are caught in four compartments below the belt.

The other general class of extractors consists of the extractors that are called total emersion extractors. Generally speaking, in these machines, the meats are completely submerged in the solvent and mixed with the solvent, and are then lifted back out of the solvent and drained. In our country, the Allis-Chalmers extractor, the Anderson extractor, the Hildebrandt extractor, the Kennedy extractor are of this general type. In the total emersion extractors, the solvent and miscella flow continuously counter current to the meats and overflow the extractor near the point where the meats are fed into the extractor. Usually, the miscella rises into a settling chamber or some similar device for holding the fines in miscella to a minimum. After leaving the settling chamber, the miscella is passed through fairly large filters to remove residual fines. In general, the total emersion type of extractors require more auxiliary filters than do the percolation type previously mentioned.

It is the third type of extraction process that is not quite like either of the above two. It is the process whereby the meats are thoroughly mixed with the solvent in some sort of mixing equipment, and are then separated from the solvent in centrifuges or filters. There is one unit in the United States that used centrifuges for separating the meats from the solvent and oil mixture. I am sure you have heard of the new solvent process developed at the Southern Regional Laboratory by Dr. Gastrock's group. In this process, solvent and meats are mixed and are then separated in a standard continuous filter.

As far as solvents are concerned, any material that will dissolve out the oil without damaging either the oil or the meal can be used as a satisfactory solvent. At the present time, the most practical solvent for our use seems to be Hexane. This solvent is relatively cheap, and boils at a fairly low temperature. Unfortunately, it is inflammable, and its vapors, when mixed with air, can produce an explosion on ignition. For this reason, special consideration has to be given to the location and design of a solvent plant to insure maximum safety and adequate fire protection.

In locating a solvent plant, you probably should try to have your plant approximately 100 feet away from all other buildings. The solvent plant should be even farther from boiler houses and other places where open fires are used. The boiler house should be uphill from the solvent plant also, if it is possible. Don't forget that when you have roads near a solvent plant, you have frequent chances of fire and explosion when trucks pass near the plant. If possible, your plant should be in an out-of-the-way place away from all truck and other motor vehicle traffic.

The solvent plant should be located on a fairly high spot, or in a position where water in large quantities can drain from it to some safe low place.

I am sure that you have noticed that some solvent plants are in buildings and that some are completely outdoors. Both types of plants have their advantages. The outdoor plant probably is the least dangerous in our part of the country. If any solvent vapor escapes, it immediately diffuses into the atmosphere without getting concentrated enough to produce an explosion mixture. On the other hand, in the wintertime, the operators of the open type of plant have a rough time of it sometimes. It is necessary for the operators to get around the plant ever so often to make an inspection, and when the ladders and runways are covered with ice and snow, the operators are exposed to a serious accident hazard. Emergency repairs also are very difficult to do in severe wintry weather.

The enclosed type of plant has a greater chance of developing an explosive concentration of solvent vapors in the building. This hazard can be eliminated to a certain extent by the use of a good ventilating system in the building. In the enclosed type of plant, the operators are protected from severe winter weather and can make any repairs without much trouble in the worst part of winter.

Fire protection in the solvent plant is of first importance. All electrical equipment should be of the Class I, Group D type of equipment, which is designed for use in explosive vapors. The plant should be fenced. I believe the most desirable fence is a low one approximately 4 feet high. A higher fence might trap some operators in the solvent plant area and cause them to be severely injured.

Smoking in or near the solvent plant should, of course, be emphatically prohibited, and all people entering the solvent plant should be required to leave their smoking material at the gate.

I believe that a good sprinkler system is very desirable in the solvent plant. Fog and deluge systems are available for this use. The fog systems probably are more effective in the enclosed type of plant than they are in the outdoor plants. Whether you use fog or deluge, the major objective of the system is to keep all of the steel tanks and the structural steel covered with a good film of water. Thus, if you have a solvent fire, the structure will not get hot enough to collapse and touch off an explosion, or an uncontrollable fire. If you use a sprinkler system, you should arrange your plant so that the water showering down to the ground floor of the solvent plant will flush immediately to the outside of the building and be drained off through a system of ditches to a slush pit. This slush pit should be big enough to hold all the solvent that normally is kept above the ground, plus the water that would be put out by the sprinkler system for approximately an hour, or preferably longer.

As an additional safety precaution, it is good practice to store your solvent supply underground.

The solvent unloading operation, which is probably the most dangerous operation in the plant, should be conducted in a safe place away from all traffic and at least 100 feet from buildings. It is good practice to unload tank cars of solvent by pumping out of the top of the car rather than by draining from the bottom.

Good safety devices to assist in detecting solvent leaks are the Explosimeters manufactured by The Mine Safety Appliance Company. An Explosimeter is an instrument that is connected by tubes to various critical points in the solvent plant, and that, at regular intervals, draws some air from each of these points and tests it for the presence


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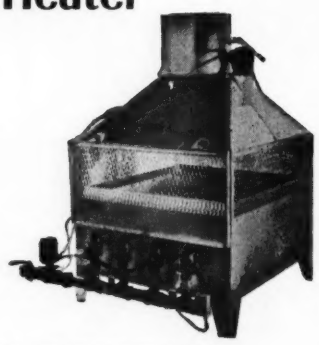

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of an explosive mixture of solvent. Portable Explosimeters that can be carried to any part of the plant also are available.

Another good help in safe operation of solvent plants is the use of color coding on pipes, pumps and tanks.

Good instruments are a great help to the operators of a solvent plant in procuring efficient and safe operation. All critical motors should have ammeters, and these ammeters should be mounted together on a panel at the main operating point or the point where operators are likely to stand when they are not inspecting the plant. It is very good also to have solvent and miscella flow meters which indicate the volumes of liquids moving in various stages of the processes. Sight glasses in pipe lines also help to detect plug lines before they can cause serious trouble. Tank level indicators are a great help in keeping an adequate supply of solvent in the working tank, and in keeping a check on the underground storage tanks. A very valuable instrument is the Potentiometer which is hooked to thermocouples throughout the plant. Such an instrument indicates and records the temperatures at all the critical points in the plant.

Adequate laboratory facilities for close control of solvent operation is very desirable, especially when first starting the plant up. I will not go into the details of laboratory control, but I will point out several pieces of equipment that I think you should have. First, you should be able to determine moistures fairly rapidly. You also should have some way to check oil refining loss and oil color at regular intervals. It is very desirable to have equipment for determining the amount of fines in the miscella, and it is important to know the miscella concentration. By miscella concentration, I mean the amount of oil in the mixture of oil and solvent coming from the extractor. A very important piece of equipment that we ordinarily do not see around an oil mill is the "flash point detector." With this piece of equipment, you can make sure that the oil you are producing and the oil you are shipping contains no solvent.

In closing, I would like to discuss briefly a very important matter of adequate personnel in the solvent plant. When you go into solvent extraction, you should have at least one good man familiar with extraction processing, and you should put him in charge of the plant. On each shift, you will need an intelligent operator and, usually, a helper. It will benefit you greatly if you can send your supervisor and your operators and helpers to some operating solvent plant and let them get the feel of the operation before you start your plant up.

In talking to you about solvent extraction today, I have had to leave out a great many little details that are very important. It seemed to me that it would be boring and confusing for me to get into a long-winded technical discussion. I have tried to tell you about the main points that should be considered if you are thinking about solvent extraction. I hope that what I have said has answered some of the questions that you have had in your minds.

## Norway's Oilseed Imports Continue To Be Large

Norwegian imports of copra and peanuts in 1952 are expected to equal those of the past year, when 30,910 and 13,399 metric tons, respectively, were imported, according to reports to USDA. Oilseed crushers plan to increase soybean imports to 25,000 tons, provided the government makes available the necessary foreign exchange, as compared with 19,737 tons in 1951. Imports of flaxseed, however, are expected to be somewhat smaller than last year's 27,183 tons.

In 1951, imports of vegetable oilseeds into Norway exceeded the prewar level for the first time since the war, totaling 101,126 tons, as compared with 83,700 tons in 1950 and 92,661 tons in 1939. The most important source of supply in 1951 was the U.S., which accounted for 25 percent of the total importation. Shipments from the U.S. included 12,728 tons of soybeans, 10,640 tons of flaxseed, and 2,025 tons of peanuts. Other important sources were Argentina with 14,831 tons of flaxseed, the Philippines with 14,819 tons of copra, British West Africa with 8,427 tons of palm kernels and 3,547 tons of peanuts, Israel (re-export) with 10,921 tons of copra, and Brazil with 6,404 tons of soybeans.

• Consumers are eating more chicken. The average consumption went up from about 18 pounds per person in 1935-39 to almost 30 pounds in 1951.


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# Progress Report: CASTOR BEAN TRIALS In Texas in 1951

**By J. R. QUINBY**
**D. L. VAN HORN and**
**L. E. BROOKS**

**Respectively, Superintendent, Substation No. 12, Chillicothe; Agronomist, Division of Tobacco, Medicinal and Special Crops, U.S. Department of Agriculture; and Superintendent, Substation No. 16, Iowa Park.**

Castor oil is needed in industry for both civilian and defense use. The castor bean, which is not a legume, is well adapted to parts of Texas. It was grown by farmers in large enough acreages in 1950 and 1951 to permit an appraisal of the crop. The crop can be produced profitably at present prices on a wide range of soil types, both on dry land and under irrigation.

Texas Station Bulletin 744, "Castor Beans in Texas," and USDA Farmers' Bulletin 2041, "Castorbean Production," give much general information about the crop.

The yield data given in this report were obtained at six locations in Texas in 1951 and indicate what may be expected from the crop in the areas represented.

Trial plantings of castor bean varieties were made at Denton, Stephenville and Chillicothe under dry-land culture, and at Iowa Park, Plainview and Hereford under irrigation.

The response of castor beans to applications of commercial fertilizer on sandy soil at Chillicothe was determined. The work was done cooperatively by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The data shown in the following tables were analyzed statistically.

### Variety Tests on Dry Land

The varieties now in commercial production on dry land were grown at the Denton, Stephenville and Chillicothe stations in 1951. Yields (Table 1) were low at Denton and Stephenville on account of a summer drouth. At Denton, the Conner variety was lower in yield than Cimarron and U.S. 74. At Stephenville, Cimarron and Conner produced less than U.S. 74. At Chillicothe, part of the test was destroyed overnight by an invasion of striped army worms and the statistical significance of the differences in yield could not be determined from the fragmentary data. It is presumed, however, that U.S. 74 produced a significantly greater yield than either Conner or Cimarron.

The yield figures do not show a superiority of any one variety for dry-land production.

**Table 1. Yield of castor bean varieties on dry land, 1951**

| Variety | Pounds of clean beans per acre at Denton | Stephenville | Chillicothe |
|---|---|---|---|
| Conner | 219 | 179 | 853 |
| Cimarron | 358 | 155 | 850 |
| U. S. 74 | 334 | 333 | 1284 |

• **Varietal Characteristics** — Conner is not entirely satisfactory because of its large plant size and because it will drop its capsules under some conditions. Cimarron is evidently sensitive to high temperatures. U.S. 74 drops its capsules easily under some conditions and must be harvested more than once to avoid loss from dropping. Each of these varieties is satisfactory in many respects but none is ideal in every respect.

The variety to be planted will depend on the seed supply as well as on the preference of the grower.

In much of Texas in 1952, Conner will be the only variety available.

### Variety Tests under Irrigation

A different set of varieties was grown under irrigation than in the dry-land tests. The Conner variety grows too large for use under irrigation. A number of dwarf varieties that produce poorly on dry land, produce well under irrigation. Cimarron and U.S. 74 were grown under both conditions. The irrigated tests were grown on the Iowa Park station, on the Paymaster Farm at Plainview and on the farm of Virgil Dodson at Hereford.

Yield of beans at Iowa Park (Table 2) were about 1,000 pounds per acre. The differences in yield among the varieties were not significant. Yields at Plainview were high. The lowest yielding variety was U.S. 74, but it was significantly lower than only the highest yielding variety, Baker No. 1. The differences in yield between U.S. 74 and the other three varieties were not significant. There was no significant difference in yield among the five varieties at Hereford where all of the yields were between 1,100 and 1,200 pounds per acre.

**Table 2. Yield of castor bean varieties under irrigation, 1951**

| Variety | Pounds of clean beans per acre at Iowa Park | Plainview | Hereford |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cimarron | 947 | 1747 | 1192 |
| U. S. 74 | 1052 | 1696 | 1116 |
| Baker No. 1 | 966 | 1999 | 1158 |
| Baker No. 7 | 1220 | 1886 | 1102 |
| Baker No. 34 | 931 | 1877 | 1123 |

• **Varietal Characteristics**—Four varieties are now available for production under irrigation. Present evidence indicates that the yield will not be greatly different among these varieties but different characteristics make them adapted to different growing conditions.

U.S. 74 must be harvested twice to avoid loss from dropping, hence, it is less desirable than Cimarron which has ability to hold its seed until after the end of the growing season. Cimarron, however, may occasionally reach such heights that it would be difficult to harvest with the combine harvester adapted to castor beans. Baker No. 1 can be harvested with a combine but has shown loss of seed through shattering and dropping, particularly if the crop is permitted to stand in the field for any length of time following maturity. Some growers have found it profitable to make a hand harvest on Baker No. 1 and Baker No. 7. These two varieties are considered interchangeable according to the seed supply.

### Fertilizer Test

Castor beans were planted on Miles fine sand on the farm of H. J. Tabor one mile east of the experiment station at Chillicothe. In 1951, there was no response to either phosphate or potash but a decided response to nitrogen (Table 3).

**Table 3. Effect of nitrogen fertilization on the yield of castor beans planted on Miles fine sand at Chillicothe, 1951**

| Fertilizer application per acre | Acre yield of clean beans, pounds |
|---|---|
| No nitrogen | 561 |
| 30 pounds nitrogen | 847 |
| 60 pounds nitrogen | 1003 |

The addition of 30 pounds of nitrogen at planting time resulted in an increase of 286 pounds of clean beans per acre, and 60 pounds of nitrogen in an increase of 542 pounds. Increases due to use of nitrogen may be expected to vary somewhat due to soil and weather, but the use of 60 pounds of nitrogen was profitable under these conditions. Sixty pounds of nitrogen are obtained from 286 pounds of 21 percent sulphate of ammonia or 182 pounds of 33 percent ammonium nitrate.

On land that is known to be deficient in phosphorus and potassium, it also would be wise to apply these nutrients.

### Yields over a Period of Years

Castor beans have been grown at Iowa Park during 6 years since 1939 and at Chillicothe during 7 years since 1941. The average production under irrigation at Iowa Park (Table 4) was 1,034 pounds. Yields were low in 1941 as part of the crop was lost during a flood in the fall of that year. The low yield in 1943 was due to unseasonably high summer temperatures and an unfortunate location on poor soil.

**Table 4. Yield of the Conner variety of castor beans at Iowa Park and Chillicothe**

| Year | Pounds of clean beans per acre at Iowa Park | Chillicothe |
|---|---|---|
| 1939 | 1277 | |
| 1940 | 1104 | |
| 1941 | 824 | 1219 |
| 1942 | 1305 | 887 |
| 1943 | 643 | 854 |
| 1948 | | 917 |
| 1949 | | 666 |
| 1950 | | 862 |
| 1951 | 1052[1] | 853 |
| Average | 1034 | 894 |

[1] U. S. 74 instead of Conner in 1951.

The average production at Chillicothe was 894 pounds per acre. The highest yield was made in 1941, a favorable year from the standpoint of moisture supply. The lowest yield was made in 1949 when the test was planted on an area that was low in fertility.

It is apparent that yields of 800 to 900 pounds per acre can be made under dry-land conditions at Chillicothe on fertile soil that has an average cotton production of about 200 pounds of lint cot-

ton per acre. Yields of 500 pounds can be expected on sandy soil of low fertility, if no fertilizer is used. Yields of 1,200 to 1,800 pounds per acre can be obtained on sub-irrigated land or on land of unusually high fertility.

**Farmer Experiences Near Vernon-Chillicothe, 1951**

About 10,000 acres of castor beans were grown in the Vernon-Chillicothe area in 1951. All of the beans were sold at a price in excess of 10 cents per pound and most were sold above 11 cents. The selling price was satisfactory.

Production in general was below expectations because of a period of heat and drouth in August. Rain fell on Aug. 21 and a late crop failed to mature by about 2 weeks when a killing freeze occurred on Nov. 3. This first freeze was about 5 days earlier than normal. As a usual thing, a rain on Aug. 21 would produce an excellent late crop of beans but it did not do so in 1951 because an unusually cool October delayed maturity of the crop.

Hand harvesting in 1951 cost about $1.50 per hundred pounds for unhulled beans. Shelling percentages were lower than usual due to poorly filled beans that grew during the hot weather of July and August, and to the immature beans that were produced late in the season. Hand-harvesting costs were, therefore, between 2.5 and 3 cents per pound for clean beans. Ordinarily this cost would be about 2 cents. The hulling costs were one-half cent per pound for clean beans.

Mechanical harvesters were a disappointment. The stripping mechanisms worked successfully but field losses were excessive because of loss of capsules as the plants were shaken before they reached the strippers. Improved harvesters are now being constructed. The usual charge for mechanical harvesting in 1951 was $6 per acre.

Observations of production practices indicate that yields of castor beans will increase with more experience in growing the crop. There has been a tendency to obtain poor stands, but good stands are easily obtained when proper planting plates and hoppers are used. Castor beans do not emerge as soon after planting as cotton and frequently it is 10 days after planting before a stand is obtained.

Castor beans are attacked by several kinds of insects, but usually the crop is not infested for a long period. The striped army worm can destroy a stand when the plants have only the two primary leaves. Stink bugs have been seen to feed on the capsules and cause some of them to drop, but apparently castor beans are not palatable to the insects as they do not continue to infest the crop.

The 1951 season was unfavorable for castor beans but, where the best production practices were followed, the returns compared favorably with those from cotton.

**Acknowledgments**

The tests at Denton and Stephenville were located on Texas Substations 6 and 20 and were conducted by J. H. Gardenhire, junior agronomist, and B. C. Langley, superintendent, respectively. The test at Plainview was on the Paymaster Farm of the Western Cottonoil Company. This farm is under the supervision of Dr. Harold Loden and the test was conducted by George H. Abel, agronomist. The test at Hereford was on the farm of Virgil Dodson and was conducted by H. L. Clearman, county agricultural agent.

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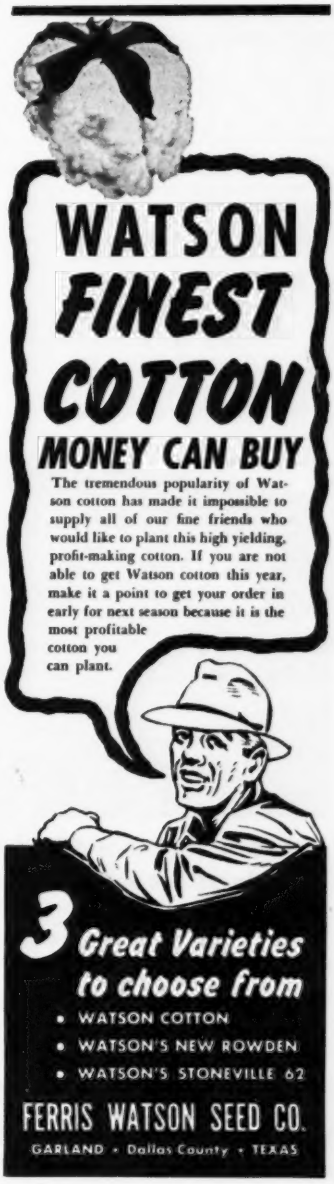
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## Cleaning and Extracting

*(Continued from Page 20)*

the bur machine. Table 1 shows the results of this test run in seven replications on two varieties.

**Table 1. Summary Showing the Effectiveness of Cleaners in Various Conbinations on Stripped Cotton [1]**

| Cleaning Set-Up [2] | Foreign Matter Removed by Cleaners [3] Pounds |
|---|---|
| 6-Cylinder Cleaner | 21 |
| Master Extractor | 274 |
| 6-Cylinder Cleaner | 17 |
| Extractor Feeder | 69 |
| Huller Front | 18 |
| Moting System | 10 |
| Total | 409 |
| Master Extractor | 260 |
| 12-Cylinder Cleaner | 32 |
| Extractor Feeder | 66 |
| Huller Front | 18 |
| Moting System | 10 |
| Total | 386 |

[1] These figures are averages for 6 replications of Deltapine 14 and 1 replication on Delfos 651—crop of 1947.

[2] Each set-up preceded by a tower drier 160° F.

[3] From 1500 pounds of seed cotton.

This table also shows the distribution of trash removal and what might be expected from the units used in combinations of this type. It should be noted, however, that these results are from stripped cottons containing large quantities of hulls and sticks which are removed by the extractor units and makes for a very favorable total weight from these units as compared to the cleaners. The percentage figures are somewhat different for hand and spindle picked cottons but the total trash removed is better for combinations used in the sequence named.

### Combinations Are How Good?

The limitations of cleaning are generally known, and the point of diminishing returns is quickly reached where the amount of trash removed falls off to the point that further grade improvement ceases. This is clearly shown by tests in which simple combinations employing tower drier, 7-cylinder cleaner, and large extractor feeders on the average took out 53 percent of the total trash as compared to elaborate combinations of tower drier, 6-cylinder cleaner, bur machine, combined tower 15-cylinder cleaner, and large extractor feeders, which remove only 69 percent with an average grade improvement of 1/3 grade. It was also shown by the same test that more than 21 cylinders of cleaning in super elaborate combinations failed to produce significant grade improvement on the average, but did contribute to increased fiber damage. These tests were conducted with rough hand-picked and spindle-picked cottons covering several periods of harvest from early to late season. The limit in the extent to which seed cotton cleaning can be effectively used has resulted in the development of the new lint cleaning process now being used across the Belt, which will be the subject of a later article.

### Is Extracting Perfect?

Other faults in cleaning and extracting set-ups are the failure to take out specific types of foreign matter such as sticks and grass. The use of mechanical strippers in areas of high rainfall have been curtailed, or limited, by the inability of the ginner to handle cottons containing large quantities of sticks and limbs. The failure of the extractors to remove sticks and limbs causes large quantities of this material to contaminate the seed rolls, where the gin saws shred strips of bark and in turn produce severe grade penalties in the sample. An intensive developmental research program is now underway at Stoneville which has as its object the development of an effective stick remover to alleviate this condition. New research toward developing an effective grass remover is also needed if the full potential of the spindle picker is to be made effective. Many bales now being ginned from harvestings from grassy fields are penalized from one to two grades because of excessive grass which cannot be removed effectively at the gin or in the mill. This stringy type material becomes embedded and wrapped into the seed cotton in such a fashion that scrubbing, screening, or extracting at best removes only small amounts. This one special problem is still the bottleneck at the gin in so far as spindle picked cottons are concerned.

### How Much Can Cleaners Handle?

The effects of rate of flow through bulk type cleaners and extractors has been a controversial subject, and considerable research has been devoted to determining the ranges which can be used practically in the selection of units to handle outfits of varing size. It stands to reason that thin streams should be more effectively cleaned than heavy flows of cotton, and limited data indicates this to be fact. However, there are so many other variables such as moisture con-

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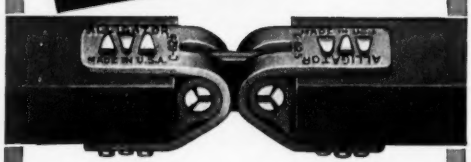

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tent, fineness and pilosity that affect the cleaning accomplished that it is rather hard to nail down. It appears that the capacity of extractors is more critical than that of cylinder cleaners and care should be taken to select wide units for use in the larger outfits. Opening cleaners used ahead of the rough cut extraction, generally speaking, handle heavier volumes more efficiently than do finishing cleaners. If it can be assumed that a gin is to handle a maximum of 50 pounds of seed cotton per gin stand per minute, and that cylinder cleaners can *effectively* handle 3 pounds per inch of width per minute, the selection of cleaner sizes should then resolve itself into an equation as follows:

N (number of gin stands) X 50 = W (width of cleaner, inches) X 3.
W = 16.6N.

It will follow then that for 3-80 or 90-saw outfits, 50" widths; for 4-80 -90 outfits, 72" widths; and for 5 and 6 80- or 90-saw outfits, 96" machines would be required.

**What Capacity for Extractors?**

By the same token, if we assume bulk extractors are capable of handling 12 pounds per foot of length, the selection would follow solution of the simple formula:

$$L \text{ (length of bur machine in ft.)} \times 12 = N \text{ (number of gin stands} \times 50)$$
$$L = \frac{N \times 50}{12}$$

By this formula we could then select one 14-ft. bur machine for 3-80's or 90's; two 10-ft. machines for 4 gin stands and two 14-ft. machines for 5 or 6 gin stands.

**The Why for Traps**

Many special problems are encountered in handling specific types of foreign matter and the solution or partial solution to some of them can be had in the form of simple inexpensive devices such as green boll and rock traps, magnetic tramp-iron collectors and boll breakers. Rock traps have been available for some time and when installed in the airlines in the proper manner are very effective in fire prevention and in reducing damage to saws and other moving parts in the gin. A special combination green boll and rock trap for installation following tower driers has been developed at the Stoneville Laboratory and used effectively in areas where green bolls are harvested by strippers. This device is also an effective rock trap and tramp iron separator. It requires no additional power and is easily installed in outfits equipped with tower driers at minimum expense.

Magnetic separators have been used in other processing industries for effectively separating tramp iron from the material being handling. Recently they have been tested in 10 gins located across the Belt and the reports indicate some success not only in preventing fires but in preventing damage to the machinery and the costly shutdowns accompanying either a fire or a major repair procedure.

**The Why for Boll Breakers**

Where late cottons are harvested, boll breakers are required in certain areas following frost that has prevented large percentages of the bolls from maturing and opening. Unless the bolls are craked and opened, they are thrown out by the extractors with a very low resulting turnout. Several models with retractable grids are available for crushing these unopened bolls, but any cylinder cleaner operated at above normal speed will do a fairly good job of boll breaking. Paddle cylinders and fan wheels also act as boll breakers when installed in opening cleaners or in airlines leading from driers to other machines.

**Air for Cleaners?**

Cleaning action in cylinder cleaners has been greatly enhanced for the past 10 years by the application of air wash methods of presenting the cotton to these machines. In this application cleaners take the place of air-separators that accomplish no cleaning, and at the same time the cleaning action is improved by the streams of heated air passing through the screens carrying additional trash with it. This action not only helps keep the screens clean, but accomplishes a fluffing effect which is beneficial.

**Work Is Still Going On**

Experienced ginners have dealt with all types of cleaning and extracting equipment and know their limitations. Thousands of efforts have been made during the past 150 years to discover other principles which might be more effective. The records show, however, that the road is still wide open. Recently the U.S. Department of Agriculture contracted with a commercial research or-


# Statifier Moisture Restoration

**An essential ginning practice now that cotton is over-dried to facilitate cleaning.**

**Improves the "feel" of the sample and helps the staple. Statifier wet water solution adds only 8-pounds to the turn-out.**

**Moisture restoration is approved by the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory.**

**Improves pressing and reduces losses from big-ended bales, broken ties and press repairs. Operation is fully automatic.**

**Used across the Cotton Belt and in many cotton growing countries of the world.**

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ganization to investigate newer principles of cleaning which had not been fully explored. After some two years of intensive work this organization reported favorably on a pneumatic form of cleaning which was the only method they had found that was promising. The special principle of cleaning, although fairly effective in laboratory tests, could not be economically applied to present-day gins because of the power requirement of approximately 100 horsepower per gin stand, and space requirements which were excessive.

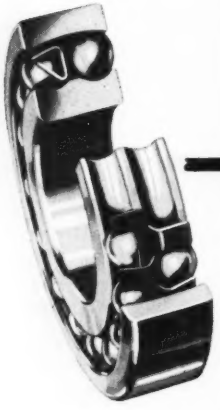
### What of the Future?

Although there is a need for simplified, more effective cleaning in gins, the progress toward that end has settled down to a much slower pace because of the long history of efforts in this connection which have largely skimmed the cream from this field of endeavor. There will, no doubt, be many new special applications of existing principles in the next few years which should enhance the effectiveness of gin cleaning and tend to simplify the entire process. Much work is being done by Government and private agencies that may eventually bear fruit.

### Famous Last Words

In conclusion, it should be reiterated that, like all the other processes now in use in cotton gins, cleaning and extracting are dependent upon the human element of sensible handling and good operating practices for optimum results. First, the machines should be carefully selected to fit regional needs, and should be arranged in workable combinations with proper conditioning. Further, these machines should be provided with ample by-passes for better seasonal selectivity, and they should operate at speeds recommended by the manufacturer. For tip-top results they must be fed at uniformly regulated rates commensurate with their normal capacity for the type of cotton being handled. Finally, the cleaners and extractors should be checked daily for trash accumulations, chokes and misplaced screens; and all moving parts should be correctly positioned with clearances maintained to suit the cottons.

The Four-Point Program dealing with processing for quality cotton says, "Use only necessary cleaning equipment." This could be adopted as every ginner's slogan for producing quality cotton which will grade higher on the local market, bring the farmer more pounds, and help avoid fiber damage from the overmachining to which the mills object.

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## Prospects Remain Excellent For Peru's Tanguis Cotton

Prospects for the 1951-52 Tanguis cotton crop in Peru, with picking now in progress, remain excellent and production may exceed the 340,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) harvested in 1950-51, according to reports to USDA. The area planted was somewhat larger than that of 1950-51 due to the favorable prices received by the growers from last season's crop which continued through the planting period for the current crop.

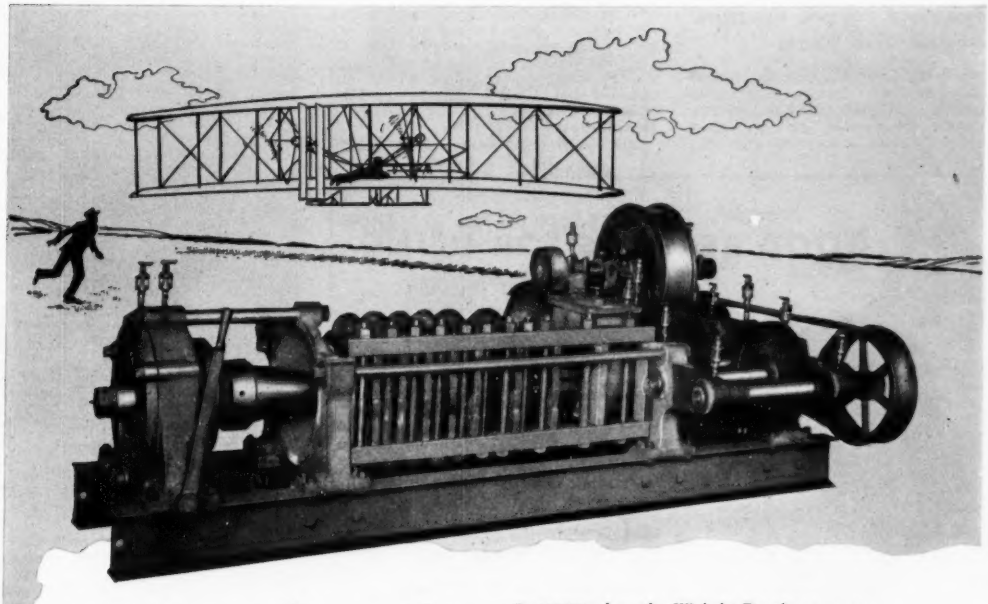
The outlook for the 1952-53 Pima cotton crop (picking begins in July) is also bright. A large supply of water for irrigation this year than in either of the past two seasons in the northern Piura Valley where the bulk of the Pima crop is grown, resulted in a substantial increase in acreage. Production is expected to be much larger than the 27,000 and 29,000 bales harvested in 1950-51 and 1951-52, respectively.

One factor which has prevented accurate forecasting of the current crop is the scarcity of information concerning the amount of new area planted to cotton. Favorable cotton prices at planting time led farmers to increase their acreage by extension of irrigation canals and installation of pumps for recovery of ground water. However, no data are available to determine the extent of this new cotton acreage.

## Venezuela Announces Plan To Purchase Cotton

The government of Venezuela has announced it will purchase all cotton still in the hands of growers at prices slightly below 51 U.S. cents a pound for Type A, the previously established price to be paid by the mills through mutual agreement with the growers. The mills must make all future purchases from the government at somewhat higher prices to include various costs of handling and a small penalty.

For example, Type A cotton will be bought by the government for 49.8 cents a pound and resold to the mills for 53.58 cents. The government states that the resale price to the mills has been set above the agreed level to penalize the spinners for their failure to purchase all of the domestic crop under the government-industry agreement.



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## Lukenweld Names Crockin, Kurtz to New Posts

Jerome M. Crockin, who has been directing process development activities at Lukenweld, division of Lukens Steel Company, Coatesville, Pa., has been placed in charge of coordinating engineering and manufacturing activities of its cottonseed oil extraction program, according to an announcement by E. J. Charlton, manager, Development Engineering. At the same time it was announced that Arthur E. Kurtz has been named to direct contract engineering for the program.

Registered professional engineers, both

JEROME M. CROCKIN

Crockin and Kurtz have backgrounds of many years in the oil extraction field. Crockin's activities have included supervising process design engineering of oil extraction plants and development of special oilseed process equipment at Blaw-Knox, as well as process design of synthetic rubber and butadiene plants, recaustization of green liquor in pulp mills, ammonia recovery in nickel ore leaching, and other recover processes.

Kurtz has been responsible for a number of successful methods of handling materials in process plants and equipment design at Blaw-Knox. Chief operator on its first vegetable oil solvent extraction unit producing 500 tons a day, he also was process equipment designer on other plants, including furfural extraction, nickel refining and butadiene production, as well as designer of combination plants for oil extraction. He has had extensive experience in the erection of plants and in supervising initial operation.

Crockin was formerly associate professor of chemical engineering at Michigan Mining and Technical College, Houghton, Mich. He also has had several years operating and control experi-

ARTHUR E. KURTZ


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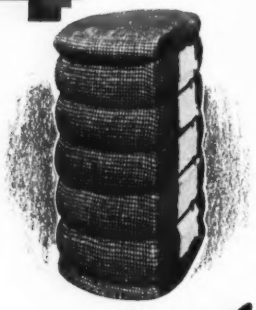

1. **EXTRA STRENGTH** — Carolina Jute Bagging is extra strong . . . tested for uniformity. Full yardage and full weight is guaranteed.
2. **TAKES ROUGH HANDLING** — Stands up well under rough handling . . . protects cotton both in storage and during shipment.
3. **MAXIMUM PROTECTION** — Cotton is subject to less weather damage than that covered with closely woven cloth.
4. **LOOKS GOOD LONGER** — Open weave admits sunlight and air . . . keeps cotton dry and in good condition. Looks better after cutting sample holes.

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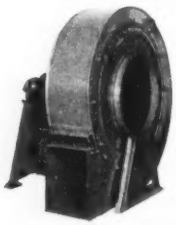

SUPERBLAST — Boardman's heavy-duty centrifugal fan — is a favorite of gin and oil mill operators throughout the cotton belt. Handles a score of different jobs with greater efficiency, greater economy and an absolute minimum of down time. Carefully-balanced blast-wheel with *replaceable blades* cuts vibration damage . . and maintenance costs are further reduced by sectional housing scroll and oversize SKF bearings that stand up longer.

Boardman conveyor boxes are constructed of first-quality steel sheets, with your choice of formed or angle iron tops. Complete systems or individual sections in standard or custom design. Covers available in four types.

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ence in process plants of Hercules Powder Company and the Solvay Process Co. Crockin, who was born in Norfolk, Va., was educated at Virginia Polytechnic Institute where he received B.S. and M.S. degrees, and at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is a member of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers and Phi Lambda Upsilon, honorary chemical society.

Kurtz was formerly with Pennsylvania Range Boiler Company in charge of estimating and design. He studied at Findlay College, University of Pittsburgh and Carnegie Institute of Technology.

## 112 Boys Enter Rio Grande Valley Cotton Contest

The Texas Rio Grande Valley boys cotton contest, sponsored by the Valley Farm Bureau, is off to a good start despite the lack of water and other adverse conditions. Total of 112 entries this year compares with 109 entries last year.

The boys cotton contest is an annual activity for the purpose of creating more interest among FFA and 4-H Club boys in the growing of cotton and the adoption of improved production methods and practices.

First place winner of last year's contest, A. C. Fuller, FFA member from Weslaco, Texas, produced over three bales of lint cotton per acre. While this record is a challenge to any producer of cotton the boys have indicated their intention of doing even better this year.

The cash prizes to be awarded the winners of the 1952 Valleywide Boys Cotton Contest total $600. First prize, $150; second prize $100; third prize $50; and a special prize of $100 for the highest producer on dry land. One hundred dollars has been set aside to help take care of expenses of the high FFA boys and a chaperon to attend either the National FFA convention in Kansas City or the State Fair in Dallas. One hundred dollars has also been designated for the expenses of the high 4-H boys to attend a district 4-H encampment.

The point system used in determining the winners will be the same as last year. In yield, one point will be given for each pound of lint cotton produced per acre. On staple, five points will be given for each 1-32 above an inch per 500 lb. bale; ten points will be taken off for each 1-32 below an inch per bale. On grade, ten points will be given for each grade above middling per bale and fifteen points will be taken off for each grade below middling per bale.

## SCS Manages 6.9 Million Acres of Land in 1951

Soil Conservation Service managed 6.9 million acres in 1951 directly and through local agencies, with over 70 percent of the land leased to soil conservation districts or state grazing districts or associations, according to a USDA report. About 65.2 percent of all the revenues from land uses amounting in all to $1.2 millions, was for grazing permits. SCS reports that besides the various improvements and new seeding made on such land, the seed harvested by permitees and by SCS itself totaled 379,000 pounds, made up of legumes and native and introduced grasses.


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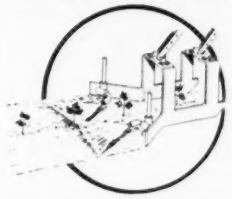

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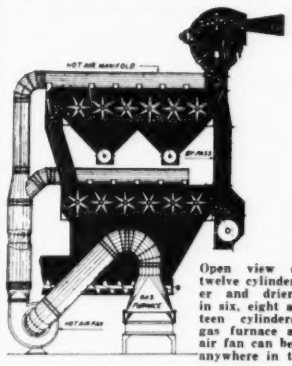
STACY COTTON CLEANER AND DRIER




Open view of our twelve cylinder cleaner and drier. Also in six, eight and sixteen cylinders. The gas furnace and hot air fan can be placed anywhere in the gin.

A careful study of the open view cut at the left will convince any ginner of the effectiveness of the Stacy Cotton Cleaning System and Drier. Note the hot air is blown through the cotton by a series of nozzles (similar to the air blast nozzles on a gin stand), forcing the dirt, leaf trash, and stems through the screen. The moist air does not follow the cotton.

The cleaner is used every day you gin. When a wet bale comes in—**turn on the heat.** There is no dead investment. We furnish Heaters for natural gas, butane and propane.

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For Gins, Oil Mills and Compress Operations

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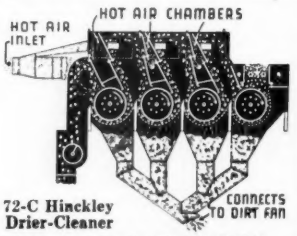
A Hinckley Drier-Cleaner makes a smooth, clean sample. It blows the fine pin trash out. It increases your turn-out.

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All-Steel Self-Filling Non-Combustible

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• SOY BEANS

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Confer with us on your storage problems

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# CALENDAR

## Conventions • Meetings • Events

• June 8-9-10-11 — North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association-South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. The Cavalier, Virginia Beach, Va. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N. C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett Williams, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia 1, S. C., treasurer, South Carolina association.

• June 12-13 — Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. J. A. Rogers, Jackson, Miss., secretary.

• June 16-17 — New Mexico Cotton Ginners Association annual convention. Navajo Lodge, Ruidoso, N. M. Winston Lovelace, Loving, president.

• June 16-17-18 — Cottonseed Oil Mill Operators Short Course. Texas A. & M. College, College Station. For Information, write Dr. J. D. Lindsay, Director, Institute of Oilseed Technology, College Station, Texas.

• June 17-18 — Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners Association annual convention. Eola Hotel, Natchez, Miss. Gordon W. Marks, Box 1757, Jackson 5, Miss., secretary.

• June 19-20-21—Cotton Research Congress. Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas. Sponsored by Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas. Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, general chairman.

• Sept. 9-10— American Soybean Association, thirty-second annual convention. Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, secretary-treasurer.

• October 22-24—Sixth Annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference. Bakersfield and Fresno, Calif. For information write: National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn.

## 55 Countries to Attend Grassland Congress

About 55 countries will be represented when the Sixth International Grassland Congress meets at Pennsylvania State College, Aug. 17-23. At present, one or more representatives from 43 countries have accepted invitations to attend, either as official delegates or individuals.

Of the 250 papers to be presented at the 7-day Congress, about 125 will be presented by grassland experts from countries other than the U.S. The Congress is sponsored by the U.S. and FAO of the UN.

## U.S. Able to Support 300 Million People

In 1944, a cooperative study by USDA and the land grant colleges and universities showed that the present agricultural acreage of the U.S. could support a population of 300,000,000 people if known practices were put into operation everywhere. Even with better practices now only slowly being put into operation, the nation's farmers have outstripped industrial production by 2 to 1.

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# World Soybean Crop In '51 Near Record

**■ USDA ESTIMATES production last year at 658.9 million bushels, only 7.5 million under estimated record crop of 1950.**

World soybean production in 1951 is now estimated by USDA's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations at 658.9 million bushels. This is only 7.5 million short of the estimated record of 1950, revised upward to 666.4 million, and 8.9 million bushels larger than the preliminary forecast. Prewar production amounted to 463.7 million bushels.

Although soybeans are grown on some scale in many countries on every continent of the world, production of commercial significance is concentrated primarily in the U.S. and China (including Manchuria). These two areas account for over 90 percent of the estimated world total. Korea, Japan, Indonesia, Canada, and Brazil account for the bulk of the remainder.

With reliable information lacking for China and other Communist-controlled countries of the world, an estimate of output in these areas is largely speculative. On the other hand, available statistics make it possible to arrive at a comparatively reliable estimate of production in the rest of the world. This figure is now placed at 321.5 million bushels compared with 333.1 million in 1950 and 87.2 million prewar.

The decline in total world production of an estimated 7.5 million bushels from 1950 is primarily the result of the decline in U.S. production from an all-time high of 299.3 million bushels to 280.5 million. Similarly, the increase of 195 million bushels from prewar is explained largely by the rapid expansion of production in the U.S. The increase of almost 8.9 million bushels from the preliminary forecast of 1951 world production is due principally to upward revisions of 5.1 million bushels in the estimate of Japan's output and 2.9 million in the U.S. figure.

World production of soybeans probably will be large again in 1952. In China, it would seem unlikely that soybean production would decrease—barring unforeseen developments—because of its importance to the economy. In the U.S., the volume of output undoubtedly will continue large although present indications point to a possible decrease from the past two years. Increased interest in soybeans in various other countries of the world, however, may stimulate expansion that could offset any loss in the U.S.

The U.S. production of 280,512,000 bushels of soybeans from 13,211,000 acres last year represented a 6 percent decrease from the 1950 record production and a 4 percent decrease from the 1950 record acreage. Of the total acreage planted for all purposes in 1951, 85.9 percent was harvested for beans. The reduction in output resulted from both a smaller harvested acreage and lower yields per acre. Yields averaged 21.2 bushels per acre compared with the record 21.7 in 1950 and the 1940-49 average of 19 bushels.

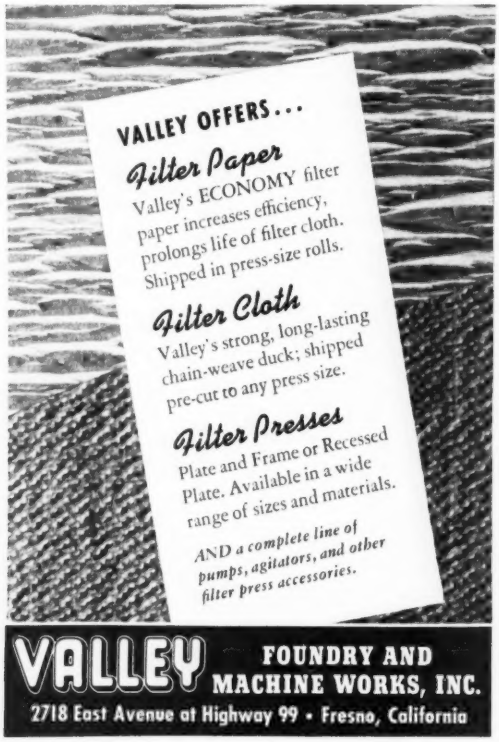
Producers placed 10.4 million bushels of 1951-crop soybeans under support programs by Jan. 31, 1952, the latest date permissible, compared with 14.4 million the year before. The 1951-crop beans placed under support comprised 4 percent of the crop, 1 percent less than a year ago.

The U.S. exported a record volume of soybeans and soybean oil in the calendar year 1951. Shipments in soybean equivalent amounted to 76.9 million bushels, equal to over one-fourth of the record production in 1950. Last year's exports exceeded the previous high of 61.9 million bushels equivalent in 1949 by almost one-fourth and the 50.2 million shipped in 1950 by over 50 percent.

Of the 76.9 million bushels exported, 24.6 million or about one-third represented actual shipments in the form of beans with the remaining two-thirds representing the bean equivalent of exported oil.

The largest single volume of soybeans, 11.8 million bushels or 48 percent of the total, went to Japan. Canada with 4.8 million bushels accounted for the second largest volume.

The bulk of the oil—84 percent—was exported to Europe with Spain by far the largest purchaser. The 72,641 tons of soybean oil sent to Spain helped make possible the substantial exports of olive oil from that country to the U.S. in 1951.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Other major European purchasers were Italy, the Netherlands, Western Germany, and the United Kingdom.

Almost 10 percent of the oil exports went to North American countries with Canada and Cuba the principal markets.

[1] Preliminary.

## Soybean Receipts Continue To Decrease in April

Inspected receipts of soybeans continued to decrease in April and were the smallest since April 1948, according to USDA. Inspected receipts in April totaled 4,031 cars compared with 7,663 cars in March, 6,483 in April 1951, and 5,175 cars inspected in the 5-year April 1946-50 average. Inspected receipts for October through April totaled 90,500 cars compared with 105,881 cars for the same months a year ago.

The quality of the soybeans inspected in April was somewhat below the preceding month with 75 percent grading No. 2 or better compared with 76 percent in March. Of the October-April receipts this year, 66 percent graded No. 2 or better compared with 78 percent last season. Inspections of soybeans in April included the equivalent of 512 cars inspected as cargo lots and 54 cars as truck receipts.

## It's Margarine—Now Makers Can Say So

Permission to use the name "margarine" has been granted to manufacturers of the expanding table spread by the Federal Food and Drug Administration. This was done by amending the Federal Definition and Standard of Identity for Oleomargarine.

Heretofore, manufacturers have been required under Federal regulation to label their product "oleomargarine" although Congress recognized both the names "margarine" and "oleomargarine" in Public Law 459, which repealed the old Federal taxes and restrictions on margarine.

The Food and Drug Administration further amended the Federal Definition and Standard of Identity for Oleomargarine to provide that if Vitamin A is added to the product, each pound of margarine must contain not less than 15,000 U.S.P. units of Vitamin A. It is estimated that at least 99 percent of all margarine sold today contains at least 15,000 U.S.P. units per pound. The previous Vitamin A minimum was 9,000 U.S.P. units.

The new regulation also permits the industry to utilize as a source of Vitamin A not only the previously authorized source — fish liver oil—but other natural sources as well as Vitamin A obtained from synthetic sources.

The changes resulted from evidence presented by the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers in the hearings before the Food and Drug Administration last year.

The new order will become effective Aug. 18.


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## Warns Against Feeding Raw Bone Meal to Livestock

Stockmen are warned against the use of raw bone meal as feed for cattle and hogs because of the possible danger of transmitting the dread livestock disease, anthrax. Investigations by scientists have shown that the disease may be spread through certain feed ingredients of animal origin.

According to Russell Ludwick, deputy officer in charge of the New Mexico Feed and Fertilizer Control office at State College, the use of raw bone meal as a feed for livestock has never been approved in that state.

Much of the raw bone meal which is suspected of causing the recent outbreak of anthrax from New Jersey and Florida in the East through the Middle West to Texas and California has been imported from foreign countries, where the meal may not have been processed under the necessary 60 pounds steam pressure for 3½ hours, Ludwick says.

The only bone meal which should be fed to livestock, he says is that which has been produced under steam pressure or under the inspection of USDA's Bureau of Animal Industry.

**New Product:**

### CENTURY POWER TAKE-OFF MOUNTED SPRAY PUMP

A completely new power take-off mounted pump that will permit spraying as much as 160 gallons an acre even at 100 pounds pressure with a 4-row sprayer, 110 gallons with 6-row, or 80 gallons with an 8-row sprayer has just been announced by Century Engineering Corporation of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. These figures are based on 550 rpm, and allow for at least 20 percent of the pump's output to be by-passed for agitation of the spray solution.

According to C. D. Davenport, Century's sales manager, the new pump is the company's answer to the need for greater gallonage and longer life than has been possible with the average power take-off mounted spray pump.

The new Century #1540 pump, which will be offered exclusively by Century dealers will provide 20 gallons a minute at free flow, and as much as 12 gallons a minute at 300 pounds pressure. It will handle three regular hand spray guns, each equipped with four nozzle heads.

A suck-back arrangement is provided between the grease seals so that if any liquid gets past the first two grease seals it is sucked back into the pump and not forced against the final grease seal. This is an extra precaution against leakage.

The Century #1540 pump mounts directly on either 1-⅜" or 1-⅛" power take-off spline. The housing is cast iron with three Zerk grease fittings. Take-up for wear is provided by an assortment of gaskets between the end casting and the center housing.

The output of the #1540 pump is so great, according to the manufacturer, that larger hose, strainer, and fittings should be used to take full advantage of its capacity. Century has available a special #1551 kit to convert the average low gallonage sprayer for use with this pump.

The #1540 pump lists for $65.50 f.o.b. factory, and shipping weight is 28 pounds.


SERVING COTTON GINS AND OIL MILLS

WHO ARE THE READERS?

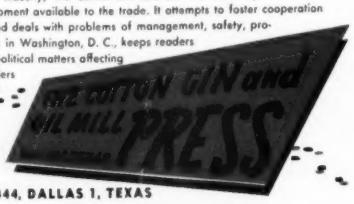
The paid subscribers to The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press are cotton ginners and oilseed processors from California to the Carolinas. Total distribution (June 30, 1950) was 7113. This includes approximately 85% of the active cotton gins in the nation, plus complete coverage of the processors of cottonseed, soybeans, peanuts, flaxseed, and tung nuts.

ADVERTISING ACCEPTANCE?

For 52 years leading industrial firms have used The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press to promote the sale of machinery, power units, auxiliary equipment and supplies. This publication is now in the unusual but gratifying position of being the *only* magazine which exclusively serves the cotton ginning and oilseed processing industries. This field represents an invested capital of $750,000,000 . . . ten percent of which ($75,000,000) is spent each year for replacements, repairs, and new equipment.

EDITORIAL COVERAGE?

Covering not only current news of the industry, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press reports on new products, new processes, and new equipment available to the trade. It attempts to foster cooperation between all branches of the industry, and deals with problems of management, safety, production, and research. A representative in Washington, D. C., keeps readers constantly informed on legislative and political matters affecting the industry. Cotton ginners and oil millers have looked to this publication for complete news of the industry since 1899.

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## Texas Tech to Sponsor Cotton Classing Course

The 1952 two-week cotton classing short course, sponsored by the Department of Textile Engineering at Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas, will begin Monday, June 16, L. E. Parsons, head of the department of Textile Engineering has announced.

Classing instruction will be under the direction of L. O. Buchanan and the USDA.

The annual course is open to all interested in cotton.

Enrollment is being handled through the Extension Division of Tech and between 40 and 50 persons are expected to enroll for the course. The course is being offered on both the beginning and advanced levels.

Mainly for ginners, this year's cotton classing course will consist of practice in grading and sampling all varieties of cotton in both long and short staple. The emphasis, however, will be placed on the short staple cotton of the South Plains area.

All cotton will be graded on color, whether the cotton is stained or off color; the amount of foreign matter in the cotton, and the preparation for ginning. Stapling the estimated length of cotton fibers will also be a part of the course.

Interest has steadily been increasing in the cotton classing course, and an attempt is being made to make the 1952 class the most interesting and beneficial of all previous schools. Experienced cotton men will be brought in to lecture to those attending the course.

Fee for the two-week course will be $12.50, and all inquiries should be addressed to Professor L. E. Parsons of the Textile Engineering Department at Texas Tech.

• Last year more than 30,000,000 acres of farm land in the U.S. were treated with herbicides (weed-killers).

*Despite Contrary Belief*

# Soybeans Subject to Insect Pest Damage

**■ MANY INSECTS attack soybeans, but they can be controlled with proper insecticides.**

Despite widespread belief to the contrary, soybeans are as subject to insect pest damage as other farm crops, say USDA entomologists.

Grasshoppers head the list of pests that can destroy this crop; different species of them damaging soybeans in various parts of the U.S. The entomologists recommend sprays of aldrin, chlordane, or toxaphene, applied when the grasshoppers are young. Chlordane and toxaphene can be mixed with bran to make an effective grasshopper bait, and this should be used if soybeans are to be cut for hay or are to be pastured.

The Mexican bean beetle and the smaller bean leaf beetle are two similar and damaging soybean pests in southeast and eastern states. Both the beetles and the worm-like beetle larva feed on the leaves. They can be controlled with cryolite or retenone sprays, applied to the undersides of the leaves.

Japnese beetle control in soybeans can be achieved with DDT dusts or sprays. It may take more than one application, applied at intervals of 10 days or two weeks, to eliminate this leaf-feeder. Entomologists say that Japanese beetles like some varieties of soybeans more than others.

Another soybean pest of southern and central states—the blister beetles—can be controlled with DDT or toxaphene. Soybeans being grown for hay can sometimes be saved from blister beetle damage by prompt harvesting.

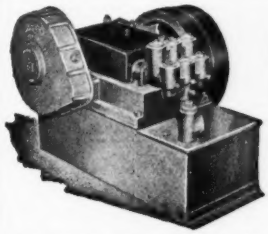
Leafhoppers, particularly the potato leafhopper—damage soybeans by sucking the sap out of the plants. Although hard to see, the leafhopper can be distinguished by its damage—yellowing and dying soybean leaves. DDT sprays or dust, or methoxychlor sprays will control this pest.

A close relative of the potato leafhopper, but not so easy to control, is the alfalfa hopper, a tiny, green, sucking insect. Parathion is the only insecticide that has effectively controlled this soybean pest in tests to date.

The velvetbean caterpiller is a pest of soybeans only in the southeastern states. Probably it does not survive U.S. winters, but in the moth stage works its way north from the nearby tropics each year, arriving in time to feed upon late soybean varieties. Early varieties often escape injury. A heavy infestation of these black or green caterpillers can strip a crop within a few days. Prompt treatment with dusts of DDT, sulfur, or cryolite control the pest.

Other common caterpiller pests include the corn earworm, green cloverworm, armyworm, fall armyworm, variegated cutworm, and other climbing cutworms. They usually can be controlled with chlordane, DDT, or toxaphene dusts or sprays.

Tiny red spiders or mites feeding on soybean plants slow or stop the growth, and their damage is often intensified through the use of insecticides that kill

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their natural enemies. Prompt application of sulfur is one of the best ways to control spider mites.

White grubs also damage soybeans, generally attacking the crop when it is grown in rotation with corn in the north central states. Entomologists currently are recommending other crops, such as legumes, in the rotation to keep the white grubs under control.

Entomologists urge timely application of recommended insecticides only to control the specific pest causing trouble. They do not recommend general insecticide applications to prevent damage. They also caution against the use of chlordane and DDT on soybeans to be fed to livestock, as traces of residues of these two insecticides on soybeans may show up in the milk of dairy cattle or the fat of beef.

Actual dosages of the various insecticides as used to control these many pests are available from local agricultural authorities, such as the county agent, or from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.


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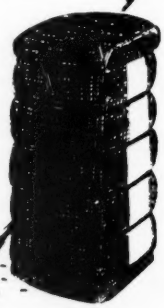

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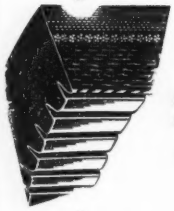

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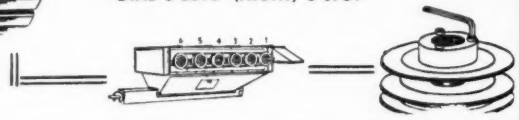


## Farmers' Requirements for Equipment Up Slightly

Farmers' requirements for new farm machinery and equipment for the 1953 crop year will be only slightly higher than current needs, but requirements for repair parts are climbing at a faster rate, Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan has reported. A nation-wide survey made by USDA indicates that farmers will need a total of about 16 percent more new farm machinery and equipment in 1953 than they bought in 1949, but the farm equipment industry would need to produce only at about the rate achieved in the first six months of 1951 to meet these requirements.

Aggregate requirements during 1953 for farm machinery repair parts will be about 26 percent above 1949 sales. This is an increase of two percentage points above current needs according to the present study, but 6 percentage points above needs indicated by last year's survey. The survey showed a continuation of trends toward heavier, tractor-operated equipment, and more modern labor-saving equipment of all types.

## John J. Haggerty Named Director of OFAR

Appointment of John J. Haggerty as director of USDA's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations to succeed Stanley Andrews, now administrator of the Technical Cooperation Administration in the State Department, has been announced by Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan. Haggerty has served the past 3½ years as agricultural attache in Yugoslavia. Francis A. Flood, who became acting director of OFAR when Andrews accepted a temporary assignment in the State Department, becomes assistant director.

### New Catalog

### DESCRIBES HOWE HAND TRUCKS

A twelve-page condensed truck catalog (Form 508-B) has recently been released by the Howe Scale Company, Rutland, Vermont. Specifications and illustrations are shown for the complete line of the latest Howe two and four-wheel hand trucks.

This catalog also shows modern Howe construction features engineered for long, trouble-free and economical materials handling service.

For further information, write for a copy of Form 508-B "Move Materials Faster, Easier With Howe Trucks," The Howe Scale Company, Rutland Vermont.

• Fire takes 3500 lives on U.S. farms and damages $100,000,000 worth of property annually. Accidents cause about 18,000 deaths each year and 1,500,000 injuries.

# MITCHELL *Combinations*

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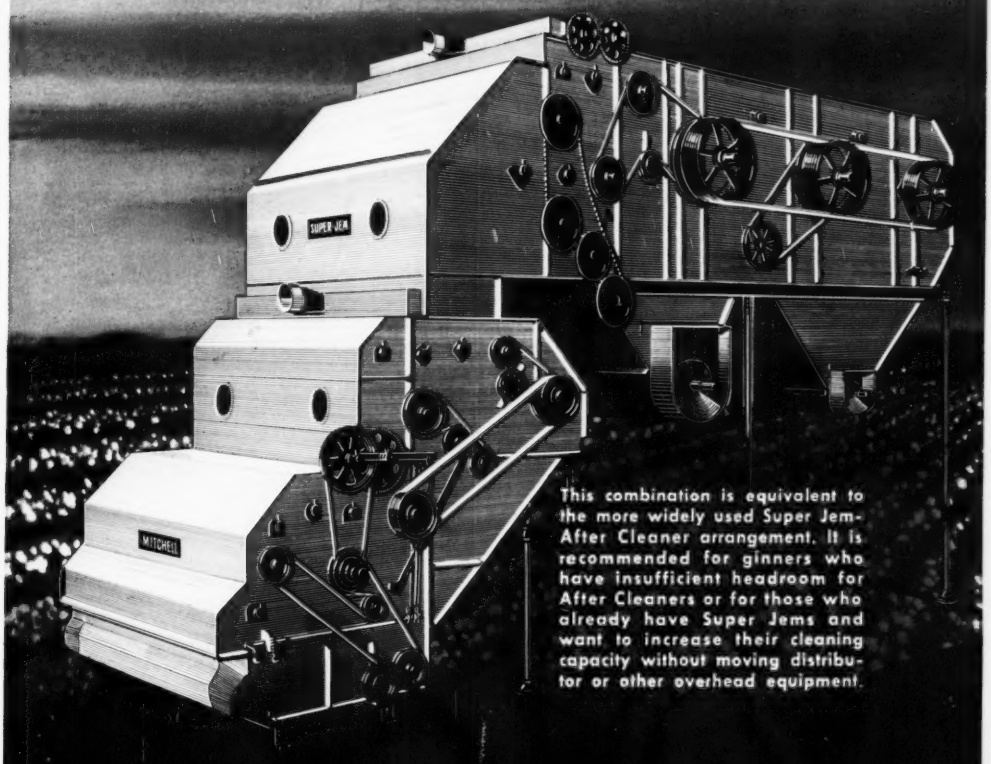


This combination is equivalent to the more widely used Super Jem-After Cleaner arrangement. It is recommended for ginners who have insufficient headroom for After Cleaners or for those who already have Super Jems and want to increase their cleaning capacity without moving distributor or other overhead equipment.

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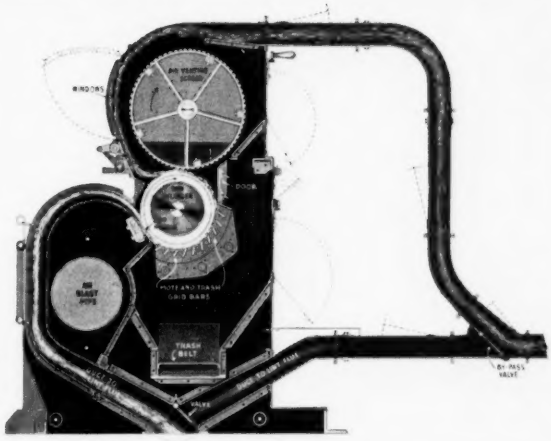

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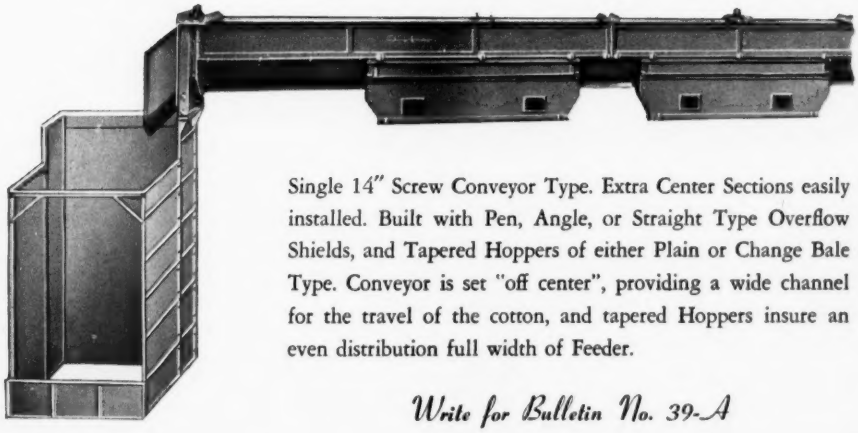

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